REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,322.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR ....Rs. 42 } Including / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain TOMLIN, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. TANJORE (2245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	600 H.P.	[illegible]th August.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.	[illegible]9th ,,
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. COSENS, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ ,, 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

ARE SELLING OFF LAST SEASON'S STOCK OF LADIES' BLACK KID BOOTS AT Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 Bales (200 Pieces) of BRUSSELS CARPETS, very handsome Patterns, to be SOLD AT ONCE in LOTS of 25 PIECES.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW FRENCH LOAN, 1872.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will ISSUE in PARIS, on the 28th and 29th instant, a LOAN for THREE MILLIARDS of FRANCS (£120,000,000).

The Price of Issue is Francs 84·50 for 5 Francs Rente (yearly income).

Interest running from 16th August, payable quarterly, on the 16th November, February, May, and August.

Francs 14·50 for every 5 Francs Rente are to be deposited on subscribing; the remainder in 20 Monthly Instalments—1st, on 21st September; 2nd and following, from 11th October 1872 to 11th April 1874.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed on the Instalments prepaid up to 31st October 1872. After that date the rate of discount will be subject to modifications ruled by a decree.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, a pro-rata reduction will be made on the amount applied for.

With reference to the above Loan, THE BOMBAY AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS is prepared to receive Subscriptions for transmission to Paris, and Subscribers in Bombay will be entitled to all the privileges and advantages shown in the foregoing Advertisement.

The following are the terms on which the Bombay Agency receives Subscriptions to the Loan:—

FOR PERSONS desirous to secure at once the Exchange on the whole transaction the price of issue in Bombay will be Frs 90 for every 5 Francs Rente at a fixed Exchange of 2·50 per Rupee. The deposit will be of Rs. 6, the remainder will be payable in Twenty Monthly Instalments of Rs. 1-8 each from 20th August 1872 till 20th March 1874.

The interest on the Stock will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris quarterly, at the Exchange of the day, on the 20th October, January, April and July.

A discount will be allowed on the Instalments prepaid according to the Paris rates, and to persons paying in full at once the discount will be equal to Fc. 3·80, reducing the total amount paid from Fcs. 90 to Fcs. 86·20, on which the interest represents about 6 per cent. per annum.

FOR PERSONS preferring to run the risk of Exchange on the 20 Instalments the Comptoir will receive Subscriptions as follows:—

Deposit as in Paris	Fcs. 14 50
Commission and Expenses on the whole transaction, plus Exchange on Fcs. 14 50	2·37½
	Fcs. 16·87½ at 2·50=Rs. 6-12.

The remaining 20 Instalments of Fcs. 3·50 each will be received at the Bank rate of Exchange of the day as they fall due, thus if this Stock is sold before being fully paid Exchange is avoided on the Instalments not yet due.

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is not responsible for any reduction in the amount applied for.

The Offices will be opened for Subscriptions THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th, and MONDAY, the 29th, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris will purchase and sell the above Stock and grant Loans upon it in the ordinary course of business as on Government Indian Stock.

CRICKET—The GAME arranged for THIS AFTERNOON will BEGIN at 2 P.M., PUNCTUALLY, weather permitting.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.

27th July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

SONEPORE RACES, 1872.

The fresh nominations to the following Races close on the 1st of August:—

SONEPORE ST. LEGER.
THE BETTIAH CUP.
THE TIRHOOT STAKES.
THE SONEPORE DERBY.
THE DURBUNGAH CUP.
THE TICCAREE CUP.
THE CIVILIANS' CUP.
THE SONEPORE CUP.

N.B.—For the Bettiah and the Ticcaree Cups entrances, not nominations, required.

Entrances on 15th August for the Bedouin Stakes and the Desert Stakes.

All Communications to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Sonepore Races, Bankipore.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th August 1872, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th July, inst., viz.:—

I. That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to "the New Mazagon Land Company Company, Limited," a joint stock company, having a capital of Rs. 35 lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of "the Mazagon Land Company, Limited," one fully paid up share in "the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of "the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.

II. That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be empowered by the Memorandum of Association of the Company to invest the funds of the Company in the shares of the Company, and for such purpose to purchase, or take, or pledge, or mortgage and accept transfers of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable.

III. That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be authorized by the Articles of Association of the Company to pay such commission or remuneration as they may think proper to any person or persons as may influence business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 7th and 8th proximo.—Dated this 26th day of July 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 815 OF 1871.

RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS and GEORGE SANDERSON LYNCH, both Europeans, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay, and carrying on in Bombay, in partnership, the profession or business of Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries Public ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

JUGGONATHDASS GOOROOBUKUSDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Mahant of the Kaburpant Gooroodwar, residing at Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 12th day of July, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 containing by admeasurement 11,978 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the road called Gilder Road, on or towards the west by the property of John Ryan, on or towards the north by the tank called Gosaees Tank, and on or towards the south by the Grant Road, and which said ground, with buildings thereon, is in the possession of the defendant, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,834-14 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 371-8 for costs; which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 2,206-6, and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 26th July 1872.

MESSRS. DALLAS & LYNCH,
Plaintiffs in person.

FOR SALE, two large Bengal TIGER SKINS and two large LEOPARD SKINS.—Apply to

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
30, Meadow Street.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their Constituents that they will receive per Steamer ASSYRIA, a further supply of INDIA PALE ALE, in casks of 4 doz. Quarts, and 8 doz. Pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 25th July 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, ED. BLANCHY & Co.'s

MEDOC CLARET, per Dozen	....	Rs. 11 8
ST. JULIEN do.	do.	13 8
FINE COGNAC	do.	20 0

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECOND-HAND PHOTOGRAPHIC ROLLING MACHINE. Address "C. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

A large quantity of Paint in kegs, such as White Lead, Yellow and Black Paint, and Patent Drier.

On account and risk of Somjee Dossa—

A Box of Combs.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Brougham.
A ditto ditto ditto with a strong Horse and Harness
A handsome Grey Arab Horse, quiet, and steady in harness.
A ditto Bay Australian, a good Riding Horse, carries a Lady well.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One 12-bore double-barrelled centre-fire Breech-loader by Whitler, with case and apparatus complete, including tubes for converting into a muzzle loader.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, Mr. G. F. Dias, the undermentioned Landed Property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary Land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Upper Mahim, in Digytank Street, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 3,026 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 557 and 82, and bounded on the north side by the oart of Shreecrustnea Wittoba, on south side by the oart of Paulo Dias, on the east side by the oart of Anundee Naiquen, and on the west side by the oart, of Anundee Naiquen.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1872.

SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 2 P.M., Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising Superior Ruby-Gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, Rich Cut Decanters, Superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with Globes, Scent Bottles, Superior Flower Stands of New Pattern, Centre-pieces, Ruby Gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Painted and Gilt Flower Vases, Glass Candlesticks, Ruby Gold Candlesticks with Drops and Shades, &c., &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of Hurrychund Narrayenjee—

1 Pair Gold and Pearl Bangdy.
1 Gold Gowgry.
1 Pair Gold and Pearl Moogdy.
1 Gold Spectacle.
1 Gold Jalee, Head Ornament.
2 Pearl Nose Rings.
1 Pair Gold and Jadaw Finger Rings.
50 Silver Polla, assorted, weighing about 526¾ tolas.
1 Pair Chandalier.
1 ,, Looking Glass.
20 Wearing Apparel (assorted).

On account and at the risk of Balloo Dyer—

1 Pair Silver Toda.
1 Gold Neck Ornament.

On account and at the risk of Dhana Sajun—

1 Pair and Jadaw Kudda.
1 Emerald Ring.
2 Pair Gold China Bangles.

By order of Waga Java, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Govind Mhyter, Crustna Mhyter, and Jankeebai, widow of the late Crustna Mhyter—

1 Gold Neck Ornament.
1 ,, Neck Toolseputtya.
1 Pair ditto Moogdy.
2 ,, Silver Caddee.
1 ,, ,, Toda.
1 ,, ,, Hand Ornament called Vack.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 27th July 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ditto Grey T Cloth.
5 Cases T Red Prints.
4 ditto Grey Dhoties.
7 ditto Blue, Orange, and White Prints.
A 8-Day Clock by Webster.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 283 OF 1872.

Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Sawyer, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there within the Fort, in Cowasjee Patel Street ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Byramjee, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there within the Fort, in Cowasjee Patel Street aforesaid, and Dadabhoy Dorabjee, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing there without the Fort, in Girgaum Road, and carrying on business together in co-partnership in Bombay, at their shop within the Fort, under the name, style, and firm of Rustomjee, Dadabhoy and Company..Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, instant, and following days, at 12 o'clock in the noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, issued on the 12th day of July 1872, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, at Meadow Street, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Defendants.

The Stock in Trade of the abovenamed Defendants, consisting of China curiosities, toilet sets, ivory card cases, baskets, mats, bracelets, brooches, &c., &c., towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees one lac fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and thirty-four, annas fourteen, and pies seven, for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the judgment from the date of the decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above-specified property, which is now on view.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, July 15th, 1872.

MESSRS. SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1872.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNER A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for 19th Regiment N.I. Applications, enclosing Testimonials and stating Terms, to be forwarded to Surgeon WAKEFIELD, Band President, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICES.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 5th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—TENDERS for the supply of best STEAM COAL, to be delivered at the above Company's Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Victoria Buildings, up to 31st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by MR. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 200 OF 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARRONBHOY LUCKHMIDAS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay........Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent; VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay........Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 13th day of January 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of three in the afternoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, Vussonjee Runchordass, an Insolvent, Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordass, and Damodhur Runchordass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and situate in Bora Bazar or Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded in the east by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Shree Runcherjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Thakoor Pairaj Lucka, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bora bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 584 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the house of Tulsey Nursey, on the west by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Pairaz Lucka. The said two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of MR. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 655 OF 1868.

SHA VUKHUTCHUND LUCKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVUTEEBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Hon'ble LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLUBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoewada Street, and VIZLALL GOCULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same Street, in the Island of Bombay; and ORAH ABDOOL RAHIM MALLICKJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhoosarim lla, outside the Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Orders made in the above Suit, dated respectively the 2nd day of February 1869, the 11th day of September 1871, the 6th day of November 1871, the 5th day of February 1872, and the 25th day of April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August 1872, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvatibaee, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy, and Vizlall Goculdass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of quit and ground rent, amounting to Rs. 1-3-10, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 580 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 66, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on the south by the house of Jose Naya Dhurrumsey, and on the east by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazar Street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Keshowjee Nursey and others.

LOT 2.

All the estate and interest of the above named Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvatibaee, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and Orah Abdool Rahim Mullickjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of the Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 164 and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to Rs. 2-7-6, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 55, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Vallavuwoo, widow of Vussonjee Jewraz, deceased, on or towards the south by the house of Thucker Canjee Khetsee, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street, or or towards the west by the houses of Vukhutchund Luckmichund and Josee Naya Dhurrumsey, and which said land, messuages, and buildings are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vukhutchund Luckmichund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner; and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the Defendant, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy and Vizlall Goculdass, No. 5, Apollo Street; and at the Office of MR. H. E. HOPE, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Abdool Rahim Mullickjee.—Dated this 11th day of July 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, imported by them into this country.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P. & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES	44, MARK LANE, E.C. 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
BOMBAY HOUSE	DEAN LANE.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, HARE STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

REVISED

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

JULY 1st, 1872.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts.

Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

			Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Mouton...	Gold capsule	Labelled & Branded.	30 0	16 0
No.1—Chateau Rauzan...	Black capsule		25 0	14 0
,, 2—Chateau Palmer...	Blue capsule		22 8	12 0
,, 3—Chateau Larose...	Yellow capsule		19 0	11 0
,, 4—St. Julien	Green capsule		17 0	10 0
,, 5—Cantenac...	Red capsule		15 8	9 0
,, 6—Medoc...	White capsule		13 8	
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule		10 8	6 8
Haut Sauternes...	Red capsule		23 0	12 8
Barsac			17 0	9 8

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	Labelled and Branded	32 0	17 0
Nuits		26 0	...
Macon		21 0	...
Chablis		26 0	14 0

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry ....Rs. 84	Labelled & Branded.		
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)		45 0	24 8
Finest Dry Sparkling......Gold foil		42 0	23 0
Fine Sparkling ......Silver foil		38 0	20 0
Very Good Sparkling for Ball purposes ...... do. do.		32 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

			Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil		Labelled & Branded.	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil			36 0	...
Muscatel Moselle do.			36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Brauneberger			25 8	14 0
Hock ,,	Johannisberger		42 0	22 0
,, ,,	Marcobrunner		31 0	...
,, ,,	Forster Traminer		34 0	...
,, ,,	Rudesheimer		27 0	15 0
,, ,,	Hochheimer		21 0	13 0
,, ,,	Stein Wein		20 0	...

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a
A 1 Old crusted, choice Black seal	36 0	...
A quality Gold Cap, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	11 0
Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality Gold seal		38 0
Amontillado, choice and superior, Black seal		33 0
Amoroso very choice, full flavored, soft and pale		28 0
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate		24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry		23 0
,, Brown seal, pale and dry		22 0
,, Yellow seal, pale and dry	Excellent dinner Wines.	19 0
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto		19 0
,, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine		16 0
Marsala, Virgin, pale		16 0
Madeira, East India, very choice		40 0

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

		Qts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale	Black capsule	33 0
Cognac, Superior Old Pale	Yellow capsule	29 0
Conac, Pale	White capsule	25 0
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica 1st quality	do.	22 8
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8
Irish Whisky, 1st quality	do.	23 8
Scotch	do.	21 8
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	do.	19 0

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Assorted Liqueurs in 1 dozen Pint cases only	...	24 0
Caracoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20 0	...
Kill the Crow	24 0	...

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

C. COLLIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ....Bombay.
Argyll House ....Simla.
East Street ....Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carat. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irregation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2	Cubic feet capacity	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,, ,,	..	,, 125 0 0
6	,, ,,	..	,, 150 0 0
8	,, ,,	..	,, 175 0 0
10	,, ,,	..	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, MEDOC CLARET at Rs. 12 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

GIESLER & Co.'s DRY CHAMPAGNE "For India" Brand.

At Rs. 36 per doz. Quarts.

BASS' PALE ALE, bottled by STONE.

In Quarts at Rs. 6; and Pints at Rs. 4 per doz.

N.B.—The above are guaranteed to be in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine sound Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 26, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE,

Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts	Rs. 42
Do. 2 ,, Pints	,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	24 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s [illegible] PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s "*For India*" Brands, in original cases	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE, PERRIER JOUET'S & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*"	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S *Finest Dry*	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	31 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "EHRENBREITSTEIN," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	[illegible]
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	34 0	[illegible]
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	[illegible]
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hocheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages; in stock.

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.
SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COGNAC AND CLARET—Blanchy and Carmenac's—sold by the Undersigned in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's.	Qts.	at Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,,	,,	30	,,
J. Sandback & Son's	,,	,,	24	,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimarens & Son's	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. old pale dry	,,	,,	28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	,,	21	,,
Do.	Qts.	,,	42	,,
Do. Magnums		,,	82	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	,,	30	,,
Sandback and Son's	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. Do.	Pts.	,,	11	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	,,	24	,,
Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	,,	,,	16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	,,	13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Fort Canning shares. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	211¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233 xd
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	48·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	840
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	415

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	8,750
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,040
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,050
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
450	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	25 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p s	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,915
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,005
990	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
600	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,540
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
10,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
2,500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	271½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101¼ to 101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th July 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	65,985 14 10
Merchandize	1,22,332 13 0
Electric Telegraph	602 4 0
Earth Trains	612 8 0
Total Rs.	1,89,533 7 10
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles Total Rs	2,36,002 8 11
Decrease Rs.	46,469 1 1

CALCUTTA.—22ND JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8, and small sums at Rs. 101-10 to 101-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-2 to Rs. 104 4, and small sums at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a few at Rs. 1,335, and several at 1,400, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 115.

Agra Bank shares at Rs. 98.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 207.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH JULY.

London .. { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton .... £2 0s. 0d.
Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d.
Seeds £1 10s. 0d. }

Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } No ship.

Overland...Steamers .... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal .... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal }

Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	China	Massman	Shields, March 9.
	Aretusa (s)	Inchostri	Trieste, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ellora (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Ireland	Hughes	Bassein.

The steamer Tanjore, Johnson, to Sydney, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Munsoory, to Moulmein.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
26	La'la Rookh	Hanley	Lingah, June 7.
	Kingston	Van Norden	——, April 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
23	Panic	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July		
22	Stevenson	London.
23	Sidonie Madeleine	Pondicherry.
	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haidee, 65 casks beer, Lyon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zear (s), 57 cases old tom, and 11 cases rum, Pestonjee Hormusjee.
Ægean (s), 18 casks white paint, and 1 case brandy, H. D. Fisher & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 200 cases brandy, and 120 cases claret, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 16 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 250 bales jute, Nurotum Nanabhoy.

Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, and 267 bags myrabollams, G. Sigg & Co.; 315 bags myrabollams, Luckmichund Jewraz.

Derby (s), 200 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 200 bundles gall, Megjee Heerjee.

Persia (s), 38 bales cotton, Kuckler Preswierk & Co.; 55 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.; 156 bags wheat, S. Tyabjee & Co.

Orissa (s), 60 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 200 bales cotton, Cursondass Ramjee; 60 bales wool, Bunjee Fuckerchund; 36 bales wool, Ebram Fucker Mahomed; 19 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 90 bales wool, J. D. Vurra.

Neera (s), 621 bags linseed, G. Sigg & Co; 105 bales wool, and 32 bales hemp, Soonderdas Mooljee; 1,500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 26 bales wool, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Euxine (s), 55 bales cotton, Chutoorbhooj Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 11 bales hides and skins, Chand Momed Ally Amod Moydin & Co.; 10 cases gum, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy, 40 bales goat skins, Fakeer Mohomed; 10 bales skins, Momed Ally Surajdia & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 50 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 9 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia (s), 50 bales hides, and 25 bales wool, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 9 bundles hides, Cadurbhoy Allibhoy.
Persia (s), 24 bags coffee, Woomerbhoy Chundbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s), 19 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Meerallybhoy Dama; 59 bales white twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 40 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 165 bales cotton, and 22 chests opium, Currim Ebram; 200 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 56 bales cotton, Bhayechund Joomkha; 15 bales cotton, and 15½ chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 13 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 55½ chests M. opium, Rampertap Calooram; 10 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 11 chests M. opium, Shereram Dowlutram; 13 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 14 chests M. opium, David Sasson & Co.; 9 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 28 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 10 chests M. opium, Anopechund Nowrungroy; 48 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamnadass; 60 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosson & Co.; 174 pieces E. teeth, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 7 bundles E. teeth and 3 bundles genda horns, Nursee Kessowjee &. Co.; 10½ chests opium, Gunessdas Nursingdas; 10 chests M. opium, Sorabjee and Dorabjee Byramjee T. Futtakia; 4 chests M. opium, Gungabux Oboyooram; 30 chests M. opium, Goolraj Sunghanee; 13 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 17 chests M. opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co.; 8 chests M. opium Fattabhoy Ameejibhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s), 5 chests M. opium, Shrieram Dowlutram; 45 chests M. opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 8 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 10 chests M. opium, Guneshdas Nursingdass; 14 chests M. opium, Guneshdass Jooharmal; 9 chests M. opium, Goolraj Sunganee; 63 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Cathay (s), 25 bales cotton, Cursondas Nensey.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 14 0
1,250 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 15 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 11 0
250 ,,	,, (fine)	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 12 0
1,500 ,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 lbs.	2 4 6
500 ,,	,, Cambrics	50 ,,	24 ,,	5¼ lbs.	3 13 0
300 ,,	White Nainsooks	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 1,000	3 14 0
300 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	,, 2,000	4 2 0
300 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	,, 3,000	4 6 0
330 pairs	Grey Dhoties	50 ,,	10 ,,		2 4 0

COTTON.

50 candies New Dhollera's (ready) .... Rs. 205
50 ,, ,, Keiklee ,, (W. S.) .... ,, 231-34
50 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 240
50 ,, ,, Vingorla ,, ... ,, 191
250 ,, ,, Akote ,, ... ,, 234

METALS.

2,800 cwts. Steel in Faggots, ... Rs. 8½

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 26.

Harrison, Lieutenant, 30th N. I., on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 26.

Cox, Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Conde, Colonel, 35th M. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Whitemore, Lieutenant, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

Mangles, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

Foote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 24th July, 1872.

Erratum—In G. O. C. No. 463 of 17th inst., for D-18 R. A. from Kirkee to Nusseerabad, read E-18 R. A. from Kirkee to Nusseerabad.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Capt. E. Mochler, Genl. List, Offg. 2nd Wing Subn., to be 1st Wing Subaltern.

15th Regt. N. I.—Major J. Currie, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt. Barras, vacated on exceeding two years' furlough.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 537 of the 17th inst., Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. J. Turner F. R. C. S., is posted to the Northern Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. A.—Lt. F. O. B. Foote, (B. Bat. 18th Brig.) from 1st to 31st July 1872, to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

The leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No. 451, of 10th inst. is cancelled.

British Medical Service.—Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. J. Mouat, C. B. V. C., to remain in England, from 7th June to 7th Oct. 1872, on medical certificate.

Staff Surg. J. Parr, to remain in Bombay from 15th to 31st July 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 23.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. G. McWatters, Ag. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy., for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

C. I. C. A. Denison, President of the Municipal Commn. for the Town of Madras, leave until the 31st Dec. 1872, on medical certificate.

Capt. F. Kilgour, Ag. Supt. of Police Cuddapah preparatory leave for thirty days to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

N. Murugesam Mudali, Ag. Depy. Collr. general duties, Nellore, privilege leave for two months.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. James Burn Pennington, to act as Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Whiteside on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, to act as Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagaptam during the absence of Mr. R. J. Melville on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Clerk, Proby. Asst. in the Nellore and North Arcot Settlement Party, to be an Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement of the second grade.

Maj. Thomas Boone Everest Tennant, Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, Northern Range, to act as Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras during the employment of Maj Drever on other duty, or until further orders—with effect from the date on which Maj. Bowen delivers over charge of the office.

Asst. Surg. William Fox, 28th Regt. N. I., to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Vellore, without prejudice to his Military duties, with effect from the 26th Feb. 1872.

Pensioned Asst. Apothy. Lewis Almeida to have medical charge of Tripasore as a permanent arrangement, from the 27th June 1872, vice Pensioned Apothy D. McIntyre resigned.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue resumed his seat in the forenoon of the 12th instant.

The Hon. D. Arbuthnott, Ag. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. J. B. Pennington, the Ag. Collr. on the 13th instant.

Mr. A. McC. Webster, Ag. Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the District to Mr. W. P. Austin, the Ag. Head Asst. Collr., in the afternoon of 11th instant.

The Hon. D. Arbuthnott, Ag. Protector of Emigrants, resumed charge of the Office from Mr. J. B. Pennington on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. F. H. Thompson, of the S. C, Second Asst. Supt in the Revenue Survey, and Capt. A. McGoun, of the S. C.—On furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj. G. B Bowen, of the S. C., is granted leave to Sea on private affairs, for three months.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lt. Edward Brook Anderson, of H. M.'s 108th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 2nd Regt. N. I., is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 15th June 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	July 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 15	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	July 27	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.	
Friday	Aug. 2	Friday	Aug. 9
,,	,, 30	,,	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	Oct. 28	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Dec. 2
,,	Dec. 23	,,	,, 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday .... Aug. 7 Wednesday .... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday .... July 31 Wednesday .... Aug. 14

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, a above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	,, 24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	,, 14 0 0
One Month	ditto	,, 5 0 0
One Week	ditto	,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GALLOIS—July 16th, at Casella Factory, Rajshye, the wife of A. Gallois, of a son.

LANGLEY—July 22nd, at Sealdah. the wife of P. R. Langley, Esq., Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, of a daughter.

WOOLDRIDGE—July 9th, at Calcutta, 6, Hungerford Street, the wife of Mr. H. W. Wooldridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BALL—MOORE—July 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Cole, Edward Charles Ball, to Esther Harriet, youngest daughter of the late F. W. Moore, Esq.

DEATHS.

MUNTON—July 22nd, at Calcutta, Mr. John Munton, aged 54 years.

WELDON—July 17th, at Dubwali, near Sirsa, Punjab, of diarrhœa, Douglas Crawford Bailey, the dearly beloved infant son of Crawford A. Weldon, Esq., aged 1 month and 18 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

THERE have been various indications of late that the unsettled question as to where the capital of India ought to be located has been again occupying the public mind, as it might have been expected to do with the advent of a new Governor General; for one peculiarity of affairs in India is that what is regarded to-day as settled for ever may be entirely unsettled to-morrow. So little do we look either back or forward that the annual migration to Simla and the conducting of the Government for half the year from that most inconvenient place, had come to be regarded as quite a settled thing, which had existed from time immemorial, and which was likely to last as long as the British empire in India. The fact had almost entirely slipped out of sight that the very existence of such a place as Simla was almost unknown when the failing health of Lord Lawrence induced him to stipulate, as a condition of his accepting the Governor-Generalship, that he should be allowed to spend half the year on the hills. When Lord Mayo came out there did rise a little agitation against Simla, and it was rumoured that that nobleman was too much accustomed to exercise on horseback to reside at a place at which it was as difficult to practice horsemanship as on the roof of a house; but these rumours and murmurs soon died away, and nothing was heard of them for long except now and then a vehement growl from the *Friend of India* against what it was pleased to term the "malingerers at Simla"—a formidable sounding phrase which fell tolerably harmless because it pretty well included the whole of the members of the Supreme Government, from the Governor-General downwards. But, as we have remarked, with the advent of Lord Northbrook the question has been again raised, and one of the cleverest correspondents of the *Englishman* gets the credit of having been sent to Simla expressly for the purpose of showing up that place and exposing its great inconveniences and defects. Half a loaf is well known to be better than no bread, and we are not sure that the good people of Calcutta are at all wise in quarrelling with the arrangement which assigns the Government of India to Simla for one half of the year and to Calcutta for the other half or at least for the greater part of the other half of the year It may be remembered that when this subject was referred to in Parliament a year or two ago, Mr. Grant Duff stated very emphatically that if the Supreme Government were not allowed to reside at Simla for one half of the year it would certainly not be condemned to reside at Calcutta at all. But if Simla does occasional good service in pointing out the absurdity of locating the Government of India in such an out-of-the-way, pestilential, and climatically depressing place as Calcutta, so Calcutta does equally good service by exposing the absurdity of locating the Government for so many months every year at Simla. *Arcades ambo* or blackguards both are they as regards the subject in hand, for they are intent only upon their own aggrandisement and on blackening each other's faces. We remember a gentleman who has been foremost in finding fault with the residence at Simla mentioning to us that he never himself enjoyed good health while he lived in that city of palaces to which he would condemn the Government without remorse; and though the Ditchers, when they are away from their beloved capital, are not in the habit of speaking of it in the highest terms, they are always ready to do so whenever the question is broached as to where the Supreme Government ought to be located. The principle may be that Calcutta is quite good enough *for them*, that is to say, for Secretaries to Government in the Foreign Department—good boys who write for *Mountain Echoes*, Finance Ministers who care not how justly they are abused, *et hoc genus omne*. But while we cannot altogether accept the hollow eulogiums which are periodically pronounced upon the city of palaces, we can and do welcome, as real gospel truth, the withering descriptions of Simla which are furnished by Calcutta when the charms of her rival have withdrawn the Emperor from her side. It is said, when Mademoiselle Bellanger and a certain Countess W. were competing for influence over the latest *grand monarque*, that he who wanted to hear truth, pointedly stated, in regard to each of these illustrious ladies, had only to frequent the *salon* of her rival. So, in like manner, if we want to hear the truth about Calcutta, we have only to go to Simla; and, to know about Simla, we have only to listen to the voice of Calcutta. But it must be admitted that it is much easier to find fault with the scrubby Highland shooting lodge than with the social old city of palaces. Of all the absurdities into which the Anglo-India of late years has fallen, there is no one so purely absurd as the notion which Simla involves. That the entire Supreme Government of one of the greatest countries of the world should, with almost all its departments, be removed hundreds of miles, a long way beyond any point which can be reached by rail or to which even the roads can be calculated on as always secure; that it should there be accommodated in a number of wigwams scattered inconveniently on the tops of cliffs and on a crumbling hill-side; that it should thus be placed far beyond the reach and the influence of any society, whether European or native, and that this should be done in a country like India, where the people literally hunger after something imposing in the appearance of their Government—all this is in the most curious defiance of the requirements of the case. During great part of the summer Simla is not even the pleasant place to live in which it has been supposed; and from all accounts as regards climate, whatever it may be as regards society, a residence from June to October would be much preferable in the little inn on the top of Snowdon or in the high hotels of the Æggischhorn and the Görner Grat. The one only advantage which has ever been claimed for Simla is its alleged healthiness. It is very much out of the way; it is in no direct contact with any part of our Indian Empire; it is not easily reached; it is not a place convenient to live in, and it has hardly proper accommodation for civilized human beings; but then it was held to be healthy, and that single recommendation, which it shared with many places in India more conveniently situated, was held to be sufficient to outbalance all its great disadvantages. This question of the healthiness of Simla, however, has been rudely called in question of late, and all the descriptions of the rain, the clouds, the mist, and the cold of that place would seem to indicate that it may do very well for people who are in strong health, but that it is not very likely to restore any one to a sound condition, and that it is hardly fitted for anyone in the delicate state in which members of Council are supposed to be after their long residence in India, and the arduous labours which have raised them to their high position.

But, strictly speaking, we are not altogether correct in saying that the healthiness of Simla is the only reason which has been advanced in favour of the Supreme Government being located there. That is the only intelligible reason, but there is an unintelligible one which is based on some remarks made by Colonel Chesney in his well known work on "Indian Polity." He mentions that from the time of Lord Cornwallis down to that of Lord Lawrence it had been usual for every Governor-General to visit various parts of the country, and remain for long periods absent from his Council, thus necessitating the existence of a double government, and that this inconvenience was remedied by Sir John Lawrence taking his Council and the whole staff of Secretaries with him when he left Calcutta for the upper provinces in the early part of 1864. The result of this has been to some extent that the Governor-General has been able to visit various parts of the country, while maintaining the course of public business uninterruptedly; but it is obvious that if this were the object of the change made by Sir John Lawrence, it proves nothing whatever in favour of Simla, and the end in view has not been at all promoted by the Government being located at Simla for fully six months of the year. It has been rumoured that Lord Northbrook intends to carry out this principle of making the migration from Calcutta serve the purpose, not of a six months' residence at Simla, but of enabling the Governor-General and the Government to visit various parts of the country without interrupting the course of public business. This rumour has not been confirmed, but there is something in that old idea under cover of which the removal from Calcutta was first effected, whereas for the residence at Simla, and especially for any period beyond April and May, nothing has ever been advanced which almost deserves examination. If so, what is it?

IT will be noticed from the telegraphic intelligence which we publish to-day that Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and Dr. Livingstone's son, a young gentleman of twenty-one years old, have arrived in London; and it may also be seen from the letters of Dr. Gray of the British Museum and of Mr. Cooley, the well known African Geographer, that doubts have already been thrown upon Mr. Stanley's statements and on the alleged fact of his having met with Dr. Livingstone at all. Before expressing any decided opinion on this subject we have been waiting for the publication of the letters from Dr. Livingstone of which Mr. Stanley has been said to be the bearer; but we have noticed many things calculated to rouse grave suspicions in regard to the whole story, and suspicions which would not be entirely set at rest by letters apparently in Dr. Livingstone's well-known and easily imitated handwriting, unless these letters contained other internal evidence of having proceeded from himself. Dr. Gray's remark in regard to the improbability of Dr. Livingstone having not sent any letters by the Arab *avant couriers* who announced Mr. Stanley's good fortune, before the latter reached the coast, does not go for much, because it is evident that if Dr. Livingstone could be, all these years without making any serious efforts to communicate with his friends at home, he would not be at all likely to entrust any letters of his to Arab couriers, and it is not likely either that Mr. Stanley would trust such important credentials to their care. The question is whether Mr Stanley has himself really brought any letters from the erratic Doctor. At first sight it looks improbable that Dr. Livingstone's son and the whole of the Search Expedition would give up their quest and return to Zanzibar unless they had got some very pucka proof that Livingstone was alive and did not need their aid; but we must say there are things in Mr. Stanley's story, as published in the London papers received by this last mail, which are quite as hard to believe as that the young men composing the Search Expedition were deceived and induced by false representations to retrace their painful steps. We shall probably have it telegraphed, in a day or two, that letters from Dr. Livingstone to the Foreign Office and to the Geographical Society have been delivered in London; but until these letters are published and their text reaches Bombay, we shall not feel ourselves in a position to judge of the probabilities of the whole case. Meanwhile, Mr. Stanley's story may afford an interesting subject for the exercise of critical acumen, and to that end Mr. Cooley's letter will afford some useful hints. If Mr. Stanley has been instructed by the *New York Herald* to invent a Dr. Livingstone if he could not find one, and if his prodigious story is pure invention, it will certainly take its place among the gigantic impostures of the age, and we shall find ourselves justified in putting to each other the satirical question of the old Romans, *quid novi fert Africa?*

REVIEW.

Mookerjee's Magazine (New Series) of Politics, Sociology, Literature, Art and Science. Edited by Sambhu Chandra Mukhopádhyáya. Calcutta, Beringy & Co. Vol. I., No. I., July 1872.

The editor of this periodical has hit upon the somewhat novel expedient of publishing it not monthly but ten times in the year; and he soars far above the idea of giving it any definite aim. In his introductory address Baboo Sambhu Chandra (Mookerjee) informs us that he proposes to make his magazine "a receptacle of all descriptions of Knowledge and Literature, Poetry, the Drama, *Vers de Societé*, Criticism, Prose, Fiction, Sketches, Philosophy, Politics and Sociology, Political Economy, Commerce and Banking, Jurisprudence and Law, Science and Art, History and Biography, Antiquities, Geography, Travels, Oriental Literature, Manners and Customs, Sporting in the manifold forms of story, song, sketch, essay, *causerie*," &c.; and besides all this he is to give us accounts of Ancient Geography and Topography, local and family History, "records of contemporary movements and wants, of interesting manners and customs, ceremonies and costumes, traditions, anecdotes, curious natural phenomena, &c., accounts of Institutions, Monuments, Coins, Inscriptions, Ruins, Libraries, MSS., Rare Books, Pictures and Statues, Curios, &c." After this it occurs to us that both the *Friend of India* and the *Indian Antiquary* had better shut up shop, and as *Mookerjee* is going to provide us with "records of contemporary movements and wants," it becomes a question wheter the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* are likely to be any longer of use. That this magazine is both instructive and amusing we do not deny, and some of its information is even striking. Thus, in an article entitled "A Great Indian but a Geographical Mistake," we are told of the lately departed Baboo Grish Chander Ghose that towards the end of his last illness, "he was delirious, but there was such a method in the madness of such a mind that even Doctors explained it away." The most interesting piece of real information in this number of *Mookerjee* is the following passage, quoted by the editor from De Thouvenot, and which describes a disease which existed two centuries ago and bore a remarkable resemblance to dengue fever:—

> "In *March*, 1658, after some days of high winds, a certain distemper broke out, which began with a headache and fever, and continued with a great rhume. The fever lasted not above two or three days at most, but it rendered men so feeble, that all the limbs seemed to be broken, and if preservatives were not used, the patients relapsed into a fever, that held them, three weeks or a month. All in *Caire*, from the highest to the lowest, both aged and young, were seized with it, and there was nothing to be heard everywhere but coughing. This distemper was so contagious, that it infected by the breath. They called it *Abou Chamaa*, because of a certain song made some months before, which began with *Abou Chamaa*, and ended with *Ha, ha, ha.* Now seeing that distemper caused great coughing, it was thought every one sung *Ha, ha, ha*; wherefore the Basha prohibited the singing of that song with so much rigour, that when the Sousbasha found any one singing it in the streets, though it had been but a child, he ordered him to be laid down and bastanadoed, because they fancied that the song was the cause of the distemper, which spread so far, that afterwards we learnt at *Jerusalem*, and in other places about that they had been troubled with it at the same time; nay the Corsairs, who took us, had all had it at that time. I was told at *Caire*, that ten years before, such another distemper had raged there which they called *Makassa*, that made those who were troubled with it think all their limbs to be broken; and they were cured by eating of oranges, which made them so dear at that time, that an orange was worth half a *piastre*, so long as that disease lasted.—Part I, p. 261."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

FRANCE.

JUSTICE KEOGH'S CASE.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

A motion brought forward in the House of Commons for the abolition of capital punishment has been again rejected.

At a Ministerial dinner, given at the Mansion House yesterday, Mr. Gladstone stated that the American controversy was practically settled.

Mr. Stanley, together with Doctor Livingstone's son, has arrived in London.

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic, died on the 18th instant.

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Butt moved for a vote of censure on Justice Keogh. Sir James D. Coleridge defended his case; ultimately the debate was adjourned until Monday next.

At a meeting at the Mansion House, Sir Bartle Frere moved a resolution urging that measures should be adopted to abolish slavery on the east coast of Africa.

There is extraordinary heat in England.

PARIS, 25TH JULY.

The Duke de Guise, the only son of the Duke d'Aumale, is dead.

Four Communists were shot here to-day.

GENEVA, 25TH JULY.

The Arbitration Tribunal met to-day and adjourned till Monday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 26TH JULY.

The s. s. Behar, with the outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay yesterday at 1 P. M.

LONDON, 25TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat and prices were drooping, but after closing was firmer.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes .... £11,250,000; Inc. ... £250,000.
Bills discounted .... £21,562,500; ,, ... £812,500.
Bullion .... £23,125,000; ,, ... £500,000.

The Manchester Market has been weaker.

BY another special telegram received from Simla we learn that the Court expedition is a shooting party to Cheenee, sixteen marches from Simla. It leaves on the fifth proximo.

MR. CHARLES PONTIFEX, the new Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, is expected out about the middle of August.

THE first Prince of Travancore is, we are told, about to proceed on a tour throughout India, visiting Bombay, Delhi, Benares, and Calcutta.

THE Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, have, (so we learn from the *Indian Mirror*,) ruled that attornies of less than three years' standing are inadmissible as vakeels.

THE thanks of the local Government have been given to the Zemindars of Vizagapatam for their exertions in behalf of the poor of that district during the late drought.

WE (*Pioneer*) are enabled to state that at the date of the latest English mail the appointment of Financial Member, in succession to Sir Richard Temple, had not been offered to Sir W. Grey.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who returned from Sooree a few days ago, intends shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection in some of the Non-regulation Districts.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, is said to have expressed an opinion that where there are not sufficient funds for both the railway and irrigation works in a province in India the latter should have the preference.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that Captain G. F. Blackwood, R.A., who accompanied the Peshawur Mountain Battery in the Looshai Expedition, has written a very interesting report upon the operations of the half battery which accompanied the Cachar Column.

THE Begum of Bhopal is said to have issued an order to all the jagheerdars and maafeedars subject to her, requiring them to expel all bad characters from their respective estates on the ground of their being the authors of all criminal cases which happen in them.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published yesterday afternoon announces that the firman privilege under which Portuguese goods have hitherto been permitted to be imported into Surat at the uniform rate of 2½ per cent. duty, will cease from and after 1st September 1872.

FROM a statement of accounts relating to the Frere Fountain we notice that the fountain cost in all Rs. 81,318-7-7, against which there is to be placed a sum of Rs. 69,554-14 (Rs. 49,000 received from Esplanade Fee Fund and Rs. 20,554-11 subscribed by donors) leaving a balance of Rs. 11,763-12-7, which has been paid by the Municipality.

MAJOR THOMAS BOONE EVEREST TENNANT, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police at Madras, during the absence of Major Bowen on leave. Major Tennant, who is at home on furlough, has been telegraphed to, and is expected to arrive in Madras by an early steamer.

AMONGST the advertisements in the London *Daily News* of the 26th June appears one from Lord Wentworth, in the usual form, giving notice that Lady Wentworth, his wife, having ceased to reside under his roof, and living separate and apart from him, he will not be responsible for any debts her Ladyship may contract.

THERE was a serious flood at Kotree on the night of the 22nd instant from hill drainage combined with a heavy fall of rain. The Court-house has been destroyed and the church damaged. Much private property has been injured, and great damage has been done in the native town. The flood was subsiding when the last report was despatched, but had been higher than in 1869.

BABOO ROMESH CHUNDER DUTTA, of the Bengal Civil Service, assistant magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, has been temporarily employed on deputation at the Bengal Office, to adjust the accounts of the Cooly Corps attached to the Looshai Expeditionary Force, in the place of Mr. Harrison, who has proceeded to Midnapore to join his appointment as magistrate of that place.

THE following letter from Bokhara has been received by a Cabul merchant:—"Levying duty on tea grown in Hindoostan has been relinquished by the Bokhara Government. The Hindoostan hill tea which was sold in March last at forty-five tillas a shaira is now sold at eighty, and the merchants are allowed to sell their tea throughout Turkistan without being charged duty. Materials for clothing, such as muslin, long cloth, &c., are forbidden to be sold in the cantonments in Turkistan."

MR. HARGRAVES, who claims to be the discoverer of gold in Australia, and who has on that ground been already rewarded with £2,500, has addressed a circular to the members of the legislatures of N. S. Wales and Victoria, claiming a further reward for his services. Mr. Hargraves is of opinion that £5,000 is the least he should receive, but, says the *Argus*, "after the manner in which he presented his claim when he was last in Victoria, it is not probable that it will ever be again entertained."

A PRETTY quarrel is reported from Gya. A sheristadar wrote to the deputy magistrate saying he could no longer serve under him, and bringing forward certain allegations against his character. The deputy at once tried him for contempt and sentenced him for some days' imprisonment. The prisoner appealed, and the Judge reversed the deputy magistrate's sentence, the sheristadar being meanwhile ordered to prove the allegations or stand his trial for libel. An inquiry is now in progress.

A COLLISION was expected at the date of the last *China Mail*, June 22nd, between the Chinese revenue cruisers and the Portuguese naval force at Macao. The Viceroy of Canton had intimated that the supply of provisions from that city to Macao would be stopped if the revenue blockading squadron was interfered with. Again it is believed that the European commander of one of the Chinese cruisers has beeen dismissed, for stating that the European officers of the squadron would not act with the same readiness against the Portuguese as against pirates or rebel Chinese.

THE FLOODS AT JACOBABAD.

WE yesterday received the following special telegram from Jacobabad:—

"The mouth of the Muckanwai Canal is closed.

"The floods are abating. No lives have been lost All danger is passed."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAEPORE, 22ND JULY.

THE weather here still continues stormy, interrupted by a break, during which the heat is most oppressive. There has been just enough fair weather to allow the villagers to get most of their ground ready for the seed, kodoo, tili, surki, and dhan. There had been plenty of time after the first heavy showers that fell in the commencement of June to turn up the ground, in the superficial manner the ryot of Chutteesgurh does, for all sowing purposes, as there was a break of some days ere the 21st, when the rain fell in earnest.

Rumour tells that some one here is working at the statistics of the district to see if traction engine running would pay a company on the road between this and Nagpore. Common-sense replies that it would not; for various reasons. Besides, *cui bono?* the railway is to be made, but that has been said for the last how many years? It is a pity that the railway is not made, for the country is most fertile, and the profit on export of grain to Nagpore is immense.

The country has now put on a holiday appearance, with tunable lark, the grass is green again, and babul buds appear. The young grass must be an especial treat for the cattle: what they manage to get to eat over the country in the hot weather, how they even exist, has always remained a puzzle: they always appear to be cropping at nothing.

The report of the Chutteesgurh Mission gives the gist of the favourable affairs at Bisrampore during the past year in one paragraph as follows:—"I am not ashamed to confess that, although amongst the large number of Indian missions this may be one of the most insignificant, in point of power and means, the results are, however, such which place it in a measure in the rank even with the most successful. One single missionary amongst a population of about four millions of idolators, one station, not even in a large crowded city, but in an isolated, obscure corner of the jungle. Many may think you labour in vain, you spend your strength for nought and in vain. Yet we know for a certainty that results are with the Lord, and therefore, leaving work to Him, toil on and endeavour to convince those who doubt, by stating facts which cannot be gainsayed." The Mission in connection with the German Missionary Society in the United States is carried on by Mr. T. Oscar Lohr, a pioneer of the real sort, a man whom to know is to respect: to say more would be superfluous. At the close of the report Mr. Lohr asks all friends far and near to help them to build a church. To friends near, go visit Bisrampore, for you will look back with pleasure mingled with surprise that any mission should be successful among a people so ignorant and darkly superstitious as the Chutteesgurhees.

The bridge over the Baghnudee, half-way between this and Nagpore, has given way with the floods. The reports from the different zemindaries around are disastrous, but until sufficiently reliable news comes in from the districts, it would be unwise to venture any assertion as to the amount.

Every one has read of the trying time passed by those at Cuttack, every hour danger was imminent. Well it might be, for the same river, the Mahanuddee, passes about twenty miles from here at Aring, and with the news from there about the flood, people were repeatedly exclaiming, "How will Sumbulpore and Cuttack fare?" Strange to say Sumbulpore escaped with trivial, if any, damage from the flood as it came down.

The new Officiating Commissioner has been going into the case of the robbery of Rs. 30,000 from the Civil Treasury, which occurred three or four months ago. The thief has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000; failing to make good the fine he will get an extra two years.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday afternoon, being fine weather, the Bombay Gun Club met at Colaba for the first time this season, and, taking all things into consideration, the shooting far exceeded anything that we could have expected.

There were twenty dozens of real, good, strong, fresh, wild blue rocks, only just arrived from the country round about Sholapore, to be shot at (the "weekly and scared birds" of "Anti (Clap) Trap's" imagination we did not observe on this occasion), and the members of the Club shot for the first time from their new iron traps of the Hurlingham pattern.

We did not recognise our old friend "Gaffer" or "Anti (Clap) Trap" on the field; but it was said that "Smooth-bore," "Spherical," "Central Fire," and "Dead Shot" were all present, and we also observed a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex—and at least one hundred other spectators. The celebrated dog "Bill," the Retriever, was also to the front, and certainly equalled, if not eclipsed, the talented and well-known "Bob" of Shepherd's bush notoriety.

Birds were never seen to fly to better perfection, or stronger on the wing, than they did on this occasion, but the skill of the shooters was equal to that of the birds—a very few of which escaped being bagged; in fact, all members shot well, with the exception of one of our worthy secretaries, who was quite *hors de combat*, he having been, as he put it, present on the previous evening at a *magnus inflatus* (a great blow out)—and on this plea we will excuse him,—but he must be taught that post-prandial proclivities are prejudicial to pigeon shooting, and that a bread and water kind of diet is more conducive to keeping the hand and eye in, and more likely to succeed when shooting against Poona than indulging in the gaieties of this "dull season."

Three big sweeps having been got through—in which Captain Graham pulled off one, and Captain Trench the two others—the birds were distributed, the Lunatic Asylum and the owner of the dog "Bill" coming in for a goodly share of the spoils, but we did not forget our dear old philanthropic friend "Gaffer." Six of the finest plumaged birds were selected and despatched to his address in Poona, and we hope he will "pie" them, making the dough with his own skilful hands, putting in plenty of salt, but no pepper, for he will find on examining the birds, on arrival, that they have been thoroughly well peppered already.

In conclusion we may remind all members of the "Bombay Gun Club" that next Thursday will witness another bout at the "right merrie sport," when it is hoped that all "good men and true" will put in an appearance for the occasion.

26th July. SNAP SHOT.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 5TH JULY.

ON Wednesday the Prince of Wales gave a garden party, to which the senior officers of the American Squadron were invited, in gratitude, I presume, for the quiet way Columbia bowed to the decision of the Geneva arbitrators *in re* "Indirect Claims," and the list of invitations occupies two columns of that interesting journal the *Morning Post*. Amongst those bidden or rather I should say commanded, a command of a very palatable kind, were several of the most influential men connected with the Turf, and this will account for the poor muster at the Jockey Club "barn" on the eve of the July Stakes, that great criterion of two-year-old merit. I thoroughly enjoy Newmarket during the July meeting; the midsummer heat is tempered by a refreshing breeze, and from under the welcome shade of the plantation all the sport can be witnessed. There is no approach to a crowd, all is business-like, and the races are run over a beautiful smooth piece of turf that in the driest weather is most elastic. The last quarter of a mile runs parallel with the line of this plantation, while on the other side are the high earthen ramparts and ditch, which are relics of times before Normans set foot on Britain. Here during weeks of the greatest drought a horse may run with impunity when the ground in other places is usually as hard as iron. Newmarket has had thriving times of it this year, as the horses trained at racing head-quarters have carried off nearly all the more important races. It commenced its run of success with Guy Dayrell in the Lincoln Handicap, and followed it up with the Great Metropolitan at Epsom won by Dutch Skater. The first, second, and third in the Two Thousand Guineas were home-trained horses, as were also the winner of the One Thousand, the first and third in the Derby (both of whom you will remember I placed as they ran a month before the race), the winner of the Grand Prix, and the first horses in nearly all the most important races at Ascot. Though numerically not so strong, still in quality Newmarket promises to be as formidable in the St. Leger as it was in the Derby, and the gallops of Queen's Messenger are closely watched. Only yesterday this much improved colt galloped two miles in rare form, and if ever there was a certainty on paper it is that Lord Falmouth will win the great race on Doncaster Moor next September. Still certainties on paper do not always become realities, as in the case of Macgregor's defeat for the Derby. His Lordship has been peculiarly fortunate in winning the Blue Riband with Kingcraft, who must have been fully 21lbs. inferior to the favourite he defeated, and still more so in possessing such a treasure as Queen Bertha herself, an Oaks winner, and second for the St. Leger and Doncaster Cup, and the dam of Queen's Messenger and of Paladin, the third best two-year-old this season has as yet produced. That Cremorne, who is an exceptionably good class of Derby winner, should not be entered for the St. Leger is another goodly slice of luck. Mr. Merry's colt, the new named Gladiolus, has not yet commenced strong work, but does a lot of healthy exercise at Lambournel having quite recovered from his accident. There is plenty of time to get him fit between the present time and the day of the race. It was not infirmity but accident that prevented him starting for the Derby, and though he has lately been backed for much money at 10 to 1, we shall see him a stil, better favourite. I have ascertained that between the severe race for the Derby and his inglorious defeat at Ascot, the Makeshift, colt, had not a single gallop which may account for his ungainly sprawling performance at the Royal Meeting. The form Wellingtonia showed at Stockbridge is ample proof what a clinker this brother to Flurry is, for the latter won his Derby trial so easily that it was not thought worth while to start Wellingtonia, who had already measured Queen's Messenger, Wenlock, and King Lud in the Two Thousand. Though this last named colt of Lord Zetland's is not quite so good a favourite as his stable companion Khedive, he is the better animal of the two, and was only half trained at Ascot. If the racing was good and the reunion at head-quarters one of the pleasantest, the keeping of the course was most shameful, as is often the case since the Jockey Club lost their invaluable servant, Robert Cunnington. On one occasion a rustic holiday-maker drove his waggonette right across the July Stakes finish, upon which Admiral Rouse on his cob charged him, threatened to cut him down with his whip, and swore that the culprit should be warned off the heath for the period of his natural life. Considerable interest centred in the July Stakes when it transpired that Sir Frederick had sent his 2,800 guineas crack, purchased the week before at Lord Anglesea's sale. Among the arrivals was Gang Forward, the dark son of Chattanooga and Arancaria, from Fyfield, who was said in some quarters to be as good as his wonderful stable companion the flying but roaring Cantiniere. It, however, oozed out that there was a screw loose, and he was scratched for this race and the Chesterfield, a report being circulated that his hocks had given way, the real truth being that he had injured himself in his box. Sinister reports, too, were in circulation that Somerset's legs had undergone fomentation, whereas in reality Sir Frederick's beautiful colt had improved much in condition since his races at Stockbridge. He is not on a very large scale, but is quite a model and full of quality. It will be fresh in the memory of some of your readers who were at home in 1864-65 that his sire, the Duke, was second to Liddington, Mr. Merry's speedy roarer for this race, and that John Day, who trains the son, won it last year with the beautiful but ill-fated Sir Amyas. Kaiser, from his running in Hampshire last week and the great prestige of the Cremorne stable, had a host of friends, as had Lord Falmouth's powerful chesnut, Paladin, who after his win at Ascot was installed first favourite for the Derby of 1873. These three cracks were antagonised by Purveyor, Lord Mayo, Verone, Cambusier, and Faraday, who had been claimed for 1,000 guineas by Mr. Walker after winning the £20 plate. Some little time was consumed at the post before they were despatched, but when the white flag fell and during the very fast run race much excitement prevailed. Somerset had clearly won before he reached the end of the plantation, and won very easily by three-quarters of a length from Paladin, who ran slow like his half brother Queen's Messenger. Paladin did not run like a stayer, and Mr. Charles Head appears to have formed the same opinion, for he immediately laid 1,000 to 90 ten times over against the colt for the Derby. This performance at once placed Somerset at the head of Epsom affairs for 1873, and he amply revenged himself on Kaiser for beating him at Stockbridge when he was not fit to run. His running confirms the marvellous excellency of Cantiniere, who, like

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Prince Charlie, is a roarer. According to Lord Exeter's conditions under which Somerset was sold, his former owner, Lord Anglesea, gets half the stakes—about £600—and Sir Frederick has more than recouped himself for his plucky purchase. John Day is to train this very promising youngster for all his engagements. Paladin is reported to have beaten Patriarch at even weights, and if this be true then Somerset must be really a great horse. The 10 Sov. Sweepstakes ended in a three-head finish between Juliana, Visor, and Puritan, one of the brilliant struggles of which we have had so many this season, and the Beaufort Handicap produced another equally fine and severe struggle in which French particularly distinguished himself on Lady Masham, who got up in the last stride and snatched the victory by a head from the turned loose Quail, who again beat Guadaloupe but a like number of inches. The Chesterfield Stakes, that crucial test of a good two-year-old, and the event, next to the July, of the week, was robbed of much of its interest by Cantiniere. Only two others opposed her, and it was any odds "the whole of Lombard Street to a China orange pip" on this flying filly, who immediately rushed to the front, had her opponents settled in the first hundred yards, and won in the commonest of canters by half-a-dozen lengths. Since the days of Achievement there has been nothing like Lord Ailesbury's filly; she has all her speed and action, and is infinitely better looking. She will probably win all her two year-old engagements, but with the examples Lady Elizabeth and Prince Charlie have set us, it is useless to predict what her three-year-old career may be. At last with 20 to 1 against him, Mr. Merry's uncertain Falkirk has pulled off a good race, having won the Summer Stakes; but it was a very unpleasantly close thing for those who stood him, for he only managed to stall off Jewitt's determined rush with Bertram by a head, who again had his head alone in front of Cranbrooke, who managed to beat Auricomirs by a neck, the last-named having Margery's head at his withers. I call this something like a handicap. Backers had very bad times of it. The Battersea Stakes, to be run for to-day, appears to be at the mercy of Silver Ring, but I shall not see it, being on the point of starting for the Queen's review at Aldershot, of which you shall have an account in next week's military letter.

An important meeting of the Jockey Club was held here last night, when a motion was put and carried by a large majority to extend the racing reason for one week in the autumn, so the season will now terminate in the week that includes the 25th of November instead of the 15th. Two or three gentlemen are to be appointed under Jockey Club authority to act in the capacity of official starters at the different country meetings, which is an excellent arrangement. To-morrow we have the second sale of the Middle Park yearlings. There are about fifty youngsters altogether on the catalogue, and, as a lot, will be found of more than average quality. On looking round the boxes I selected the own sister to Viridis and Lady Athelstone to command high prices, and a colt by Marsyas out of Christabelle (dam of Vida, Siva, Rama, Brahma, &c.) is likely to prove remunerative. But the animals offered at the first sale invariably command the highest prices, though those who want to win races and not pay too highly for their yearlings have done best by attending the second auction. The Stud Company I mentioned in my last letter has been formed, and a good deal of the capital subscribed. It meets each day at Long's Hotel, Bond Street, and Mr. Henry C. Coupland is the secretary. Lord Charles Innes Ker, Sir Charles Legard, Captain Garratt, Genadier Guards, and Mr. Jaques are on the direction. The capital is £50,000 in shares of £20 each. Mr. Richard Bell, of Churchill, has been secured as stud manager, whose judgment in the purchase of horses and success in rearing of stock is well known in all racing circles. The capital is intended to be sufficient to purchase three stud horses, Blair Athol of course being one of the trio, and seventy-five brood mares. They have secured the lease of the Downside Paddocks at Cobham, Surrey; and finally, I delight to write it, the avowed programme of this new and likely to be paying company is to retain in this country for breeding purposes some of the best horses and mares which will shortly be offered for sale at Middle Park. I wish the undertaking every success, and the shareholders the promised dividend of 36 per cent. per annum, less directors' and manager's fees. Lord Stamford's yearling sale went off very well, making a total of 3,390 guineas for the ten, or an average of 339 guineas. Six very useful looking ones were sent back unsold, one and all were sent up in good hard condition, looking big, well-grown, and with blooming coats. Own sister to Onslow fetched the longest price, viz., 850 guineas, and was secured by Mr. F. Fisher. She is a whole bay, and has a muscular compactly-built frame, but is, I think, too short to ever distinguish herself greatly. At the price she was decidedly dear. To my fancy Captain Machell got a better one for 120 guineas in a smart, wiry looking, bloodlike filly by Monarque out of Sweet Lucy, a grandly bred mare; she was rather ragged in her coat, and went much below her figure. I am glad that Matthew Dawson has not parted with Julius. There was a time when he would have been sold for less than 1,000 guineas; in fact, I believe he was offered to the defunct Australian Mr. Moffat, but that gentleman, who did not know a vast deal, preferred a worse animal. His real value is over 3,000 guineas, and his owner did well in buying him in yesterday at 2,500 guineas, for he is a well bred horse, a great public performer, and so far a success at the stud. That Derby impostor, Marshal Bazaine, has been added to the list, but he ruptured himself by his struggles during the operation, and is not likely to recover. The Baron was much disgusted, nay savage, at Mr. Walker claiming Faraday for the round sum of 1,000 guineas. *Baily's Magazine* for July has a capital chapter on the regeneration of the thoroughbred, from the pen of Ampbion, well worth perusal If there be any decadence in our blood stock it is not in quality but in quantity. The constant demands of the foreign markets drain our resources, but no one can deny that we have a goodly stock in hand. Recent performances at Ascot prove that we still breed powerful stayers. Let us carefully tend and guard our beloved and national institution, the turf; and though we have freely sown our elements of success broadcast over the civilized world, we shall yet continue to breed the best horses in the world, subject of course to occasional raids on us by such foreigners as Gladiateur, Fille de l'Air, Mortimer, and the everlasting Henry. Amphion lashes the croaking Hotspur of the mysterious and sensational *Daily Telegraph* with no stint. Colonel George, formerly of the 4th Light Dragoons—now Hussars—whose name has been long so familiar to racing men, is dead. For some years he had been secretary to the Grand Military, to which post he succeeded, vice Major Dixon, some seven years ago.

After a brillant deplay of cricket, the Gentlemen of England have obtained the uphill but very decisive victory over the Players. At the close of the first day's play the scores stood, Players 136 to the Gentlemen's 178, but in their second innings the professionals scored 274, and at the outset of their second turn with the bat the Gentlemen found themselves in want of 198 runs to win. The weather and ground were of a character in every way calculated to produce good cricket. Nothing daunted by the task set them, Mr. W. G. Grace went to the wickets to assist Mr. Ottaway, the not out of the previous evening and at the expiry of the first hour, these two batsmen had put together 74 runs, but after playing an innings faultless from first to last, Mr. Grace lifted one at the 112th score to Jupp at long-on, which the fieldman held at the second attempt. In exactly two hours and a quarter Messrs. Grace and Ottaway had put 152 runs in the score, and though the latter only secured forty-eight runs from his bat, he did not leave his wicket till he had been there for three long hours, during which he showed consummate patience and correct play. Of Mr. Grace's contribution it may fairly be said that it has not been surpassed by any of his previous grand performances, and Messrs. Dale and Yardley well earned their measure of praise by disposing of the 12 runs required to win, the latter hitting with all his wonted freedom. Daft only scoured a round 0 in his first innings, but at the second time of asking made a splendidly played score of 102, when his old friend Mr. Appleby visited his wickets. The Gentlemen won with seven wickets to spare, the winning hit being a slashing leg hit for four from Shaw by Mr. Yardley. The Greys have thrashed the 93rd Highlanders, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers paid a like compliment to the I. Zingari on Woolwich Common, in which Captain Bell showed some very fine play.

Beyond the fearful murder at Bermondsey, and another at Chatham, there is nothing of much import to communicate. The heat is intense; yesterday at noon the glass in the open air being at 102 deg. Fahr. From New [illegible] seventy-five deaths from sunstroke were reported [illegible] Tuesday, and forty-five on Wednesday. Strikes still continue to be in vogue, and the farmers have had the greatest difficulty in securing their hay crops for want of labour. I saw the Empress of the French at the International the other day attended by only one of her ladies. Her Majesty has lost a good deal of her former beauty and all her figure, but she is no longer young. £50,000 worth of her jewels have been sold within the last few days. At Vienna a pickpocket spat into a waiter's ear, and pretending to apologise by wiping the astonished waiter with irreproachable cambric, rifled his pockets. Very clever!

THE REV. DR. KNOWLTON, Missionary in China, has stated the astounding fact that if the present ratio of conversions goes on as it has for some years back, "by the year 1900 the native christians in China will number over two millions." The Rev. Dr. furnishes statistics. We hope they are true, as no doubt they are believed to be. But there are few things more misguiding now-a-days than figures—at least so says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he ought to know.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 2.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE examination of Mr. Samuel Laing, at one time Finance Minister of India, was to-day resumed.

Mr. Fawcett—I understood you to say last time that the interest payable on Indian debt had only increased about £300,000 in the ten years from 1862 to 1871, and that at the same time the capital of the debt had increased in a still smaller proportion, only a million. How do you account for that, considering there has been a decline in the rate of interest?—The net amount of interest of all sorts and descriptions payable in India in 1871 was £5,499,000, and in 1862 63 it was £5,484,000, so that there was only an increase of £15,000.

Then there was borrowing in some of the years during that period?—Yes, certain amounts were borrowed and certain amounts repaid, the result being a small increase of the capital of the debt, but owing to reductions of interest and other causes the net amount of interest remained practically the same.

I daresay your attention has been directed to the fact that in India the value of the exports always greatly exceeds the value of the imports?—That is so.

That may be regarded as representing the permanent position of trade between India and England?—Yes it is a permanent position of the trade, the balance being adjusted in different ways, partly by the necessity of making large payments on Government account in England, and partly by the nature of the transactions between India and China.

At present the exports amount to about 50 millions sterling—consisting chiefly of miscellaneous commodities—while the imports amount to about 30 millions only, and consist to a large extent of material purchased by Government and commodities largely consumed by the European population, and comparatively speaking to a very small extent of commodities consumed by the general body of the people?—I daresay that is so. But I ought to make an exception in regard to piece-goods and salt, which are largely imported and largely consumed by the people.

Would it not be correct to say that the difference in the value of the exports and imports represents tribute which India pays to England?—No, I think not. I would not call it tribute. There is a balance of trade of that sort in the case of many other countries and one way or another it is adjusted.

Mr. Fawcett—Does not this 20 millions by which the exports exceed the imports represent 20 millions of useful commodities?

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—How do you get the 20 millions.

Mr. Fawcett—I think Mr. Laing does not dispute the figures. At any rate, it is the difference whatever it is that we are talking of.

Mr. Laing—I am merely considering whether the excess which undoubtedly there is, is to be considered a tribute to England or not.

Mr. Fawcett—Does not this represent a certain amount of useful commodities which India is obliged to send to England in order to discharge her libilities to that country, liabilities consisting of pensions, salaries, interest on the debt, and the general cost of the administration of India in England? Does it not with some accuracy then represent the price which India has to pay either for the advantage or disadvantage—as we may consider it—of English rule?—Yes. I should say that India by those large exports pays for a great many things which are exceedingly useful and necessary to India—for instance the interest on the capital employed in making her railways, and the expense of the European army which is required to preserve order, that expense being not entirely paid in India, for a considerable part of it is paid in England but, suppose India has value received.

The Chairman read figures giving the value of the exports and imports for a number of years, and showing, as be remarked, that instead of 20 millions the difference was nearer two or three millions.

Mr. Fawcett—That includes specie, does it not?

The Chairman—Of course it does, for India is a large importer of specie. Is that not trade?

Mr. Fawcett—India gets no valuable commodity in return for her excess of 20 millions of exports.

The Chairman—Bullion is the best of all commodities for it enables you to buy all conceivable commodities.

Mr. Fawcett—Mr. Laing admitted that the normal state of the trade was that the exports largely exceeded the imports.

Mr. Laing—All I would say is that, in the normal state of the trade, there is a large excess of exports over imports, taking merely the useful commodities into consideration, but that this difference is adjusted partly by the payment of liabilities in England and partly by the import of bullion.

Mr. Fawcett—Of course it is owing to this large import of bullion that there has taken place a depreciation in the value of the precious metals in India?

Mr. Laing—It is one cause of the decrease in price.

Have you ever made any estimate of the general rise in prices in India during the last 20 years?—Roughly speaking I would say, taking the whole population of 150 millions in British India, that probably the rate of wages, taking them all round, may have risen on the average something like 20 or 30 per cent, and the price of the necessaries of life in the same proportion. I may say that I think there is no country of such proportions that has been so enormously enriched in a short period by immense improvement in her material condition as India has since the Mutiny.

Have you considered the subject of local taxation?

Yes, when I was in India, responsible for the finances, I believe I originated the idea of entirely committing part of the expenditure and part of the receipts to the local Governments for local objects.

Mr. Fawcett called to mind certain letters Mr. Laing had addressed to *The Times*, in which he had spoken of the income-tax as entirely unsuited for the people, and had gone so far as to say that even suicides had been caused by the way in which it had been imposed. Did Mr. Laing adhere to these remarks?

Mr. Laing did. Official reports had recorded cases of suicide which the local authorities had attributed to apprehension or dislike of the manner in which the enquiries connected with the tax were prosecuted.

Mr. Fawcett also reminded the witness of an expression in one of the letters to the effect that Indian finances had frequently been sacrificed to the exigencies of English estimates.

Mr. Laing said that had been the case at times in the past, but that now that public opinion had grown up in India there was not so much fear of it.

Mr. Fawcett—But is there not a danger that in England, where the minister who has to represent India is only one in a council of fifteen, the ministers who seek popularity in England may have a disposition and the power to sacrifice Indian interests?—There is not much fear of that I think, for any Indian grievance is readily taken up by politicians and by the press. Many of the newspapers have devoted a great deal of their space of late to a discussion of the Indian income-tax.

Sir C. Wingfield—With regard to the income-tax, suppose the limit, were high and the rate high, the wealthy mercantile classes would be reached who, otherwise would not contribute. Your objection would apply less in that case?

Mr. Laing—Of course the higher the limit of income the less would be the objection, but then the question is how would you get a sufficient sum to make it worth encountering the unpopularity with those who pay the tax. By limiting the incidence of the tax to incomes above Rs. 1,000 a year the net produce has been reduced to about half a million.

In answer to a further question from Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Laing said there were undoubtedly objects carried out by means of local taxation, in which the inhabitants of the district took a direct interest, such as the construction of tanks and works of irrigation, but that probably in others, as in the matter of education, Government was ahead of native opinion.

Have not the local taxes latterly been imposed in the face of very strongly expressed opposition of public opinion, both European and native, the discontent having found expression in numerous petitions addressed to the Secretary of State against the proceedings of the local Governments?—I am not aware that local taxation has produced anything like general discontent. I am aware that questions have been raised in Bengal under the permanent settlement as to how far the zemindars are subject to local taxation.

Are you not aware that petitions have come from Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay and Madras against recent measures of local taxation?—Yes, but at the present day I do not attach much weight to petitions of that sort, for there have been so many reversals in this country of Indian measures and decisions that those who are discontented are always willing to take their chance of getting a reversal. My own opinion is that the income-tax has caused ten times more discontent in India than all the local taxation put together.

Mr. Laing, answering a further question, said the fact that the circumstances of India were so extremely different in different parts, was a great argument in favour of local taxation, and that many things which would produce discontent in one place would give satisfaction in another.

Mr. Cave—Is not the income-tax unpopular on account of its novelty?—I do not think that is a reason, for it has been in existence during the greater part of the period since Mr. Wilson's time. The chief cause of its unpopularity seems to me to be the dislike of enquiry.

Suppose that instead of being levied on individuals, it was levied on communities in towns or districts?—If left to a committee in a town or district there would be no security whatever, for the committee might be disposed to favouritism, to spare themselves and their relations, and have no pity for the poor classes, and in that way the system would work much more mischief.

You think they would have too much power in their hands for good or bad?—I should be afraid of it.

Is it your opinion that the local cess ought to be levied in those places where there is a permanent settlement?—I think so.

You think it is something quite beyond the objects for which the permanent settlement was established?—Yes. I think the position of an English landlord is as good a position as can reasonably be expected in that case. You cannot increase the specific land tax, but I think there ought to be payments in addition for local improvements. It is necessary at the same time to draw the line carefully between objects that are properly carried out by local taxation and those for which imperial taxation should be resorted to.

The Chairman—With regard to the question of local taxation, is there not a difference between the two countries in this, that whereas in England the people look to local authorities alone for the responsibility for what is done in the town or district, in India they decline to acknowledge any responsibility but that of the Government?—I think it is rather the other way, that they do look to the authorities in the district for responsibility.

Mr. Denison—Last session the Secretary for State and several ex-Secretaries of State gave it as their opinion that it was politic to keep up the income-tax at a low rate with the view of being able to expand it in time of emergency—is that not your opinion?

Mr. Laing—No, that is not my view. I have already said that I think there is a tendency at home to take too desponding a view of Indian finance.

Can you suggest any other tax that would equally catch the Europeans with fixed salaries and the wealthy natives?—No, I don't know any other tax that you could depend upon as catching the wealthy natives; it is so very difficult in native society to know whether a man is wealthy or poor. In this country it is very different. I have seen men in India whom I would have taken for beggars and who I was told were worth millions of rupees.

The Chairman—Do you ascribe any particular political advantage to showing to the natives of India the sense of justice of the British Government by imposing a tax of this kind on British-born subjects?—It is no doubt of the greatest importance to show that sense of justice in our rule.

Do you think in that point of view, that if the income-tax did not touch the poorer classes of the population, it might be regarded as politic?—I think it would be extremely impolitic to have an income-tax which exempted any class of Europeans, but I do not think it is politic to impose an unpopular tax merely for the purpose of showing that you want to treat them all alike.

Mr. Beach—Would a succession duty be easily levied?

Mr. Laing—I have never had occasion to consider it closely. It is a question which must be decided by persons who have had long experience of the people of India. I am averse to experiments in the way of taxation, and am inclined to think that continuing the income-tax in a limited way might be preferable to running the risk of such experiments.

Mr. J. B. Smith—With regard to what you have said as to the difference between the exports and imports, is it not the fact that England pays for everything she receives from India, one way or another?

Mr. Laing:—I think India gets value received for everything she sends to this country.

Do you think that the people of India would receive a like amount of security of personal property under any other rule?—No; I think no country has made such rapid progress on such an enormous scale as India during the last ten years.

And one cause of that has been the safety of personal property?—Yes, one cause is the increase of value which is owing to the security enjoyed under English rule.

Then it is not just to say that because India exports a larger quantity of produce than she imports, the balance is tribute paid to the English people? Distinctly not.

Mr. Fawcett—The imports of useful commodities which India purchases are the result of entirely voluntary transactions on her part, but the money which she sends to England to pay for the expense for instance of the India Office, the salaries of all the clerks, and to pay the interest on the capital of the guaranteed railways represents not voluntary payments, but payments about which she has never been consulted and in regard to which you do not know whether she wants the expenditure to be incurred or not.

Mr. Laing—I should say that perhaps the most useful import into India is the soldier in the red coat who keeps order.

Mr. Fawcett—That may be a matter of opinion. But there is this difference, that the one portion is voluntary, and the other, whether good or bad, is not a voluntary payment.

Mr. Laing—It amounts to this that the Government is not a constitutional Government administered by a House of Representatives. That no doubt is the case.

Mr. Eastwick—Is not an immense sum brought home by persons who amass fortunes in India, or sent home to families?

Mr. Laing—I do not say that England does not benefit by her connection with India, but the same thing happens in the case of China and other countries. And now-a-days you have not many large fortunes made by Englishmen in India.

Mr. Cave—I suppose you would say for everything there is value received?

Mr. Laing—I should say so.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Laing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—NO. 3.

THE night gun tolls the knell of parting day,
The after glow dies slowly o'er the sea,
The gharrys from the Bunder drive away
And leave it all to solitude and me.

Save, where in Hammond's pleasant crib close by,
A group of diners make a jolly row
And break the silence with a constant cry
Well known to most of us "Hi, boy—peg lao!"

And as I sit, the darkness stealing round,
I dream a dream of past, and future too,
And think how many on this very ground
Have come and gone, for e'er from mortal view.

Peshaps, 'twas here two centuries ago
A gallant little band of pioneers
Landed, to meet a fate of death and woe,
Full of bright hopes or full of prescient fears.

Since then how many of our daring race
Have trod this soil, with hopes bright in each breast,
And found, instead of Fortune's smiling face,
A fatal climate and eternal rest.

Then o'er my dream a change comes, like a scene
Swift shifted on a stage, and lo! I see
A man of noble port and gallant mien,
A household name—Sir Arthur Wellesley.

A long space intervenes—before my eyes
A fleet of sail pass like fair phantom ships,
And then around my view I see arise
A busy world of men, and docks, and slips.

I see the vessels of all nations come,
A wondrous and a never ending band;
And then I see them sail again for home,
Filled with the products of this fertile land.

And as they come and go, so men appear,
And crow and strut, as each grows proud and fat:
Some leave a name, like Elphinstone and Frere,
Some but a memory, and some not that.

I see the Golden Calf erected, too,
In many shapes and costumes, it is true—
Now 'tis a Scotchman, then a mild Hindoo—
Oft a Parsee, and now and then a Jew.

Again the scene shifts—ten years hence I see
A city grand and pleasant to the eye,
Bombay, as it will doubtless one day be,
Freed from caste prejudice and rivalry.

Broad roads and noble buildings fair to view,
Green shaded walks beneath umbrageous trees,
With fountains playing 'neath the sunny blue,
Tempered and softened by a cool sea-breeze.

I see Maclean, with Knight and Martin Wood,
All arm in arm in friendly converse stand,
Honest John Connon, in a thoughtful mood,
Bythell, become a magnate in the land.

I see Payne Barras, still alive and well,
Thirsting to die upon the battle-field:
I hear the sound of Premchund Roychund's bell
I see the Carwar line a bonus yield!

I see Hogg Island busy as a forge,
I see the guns up on the Oyster Rock,
I see the Euphrates Railway crowds disgorge,
I see a steamer in the Nicol Dock!
I see, ah! what indeed should I have seen,
What splendid visions had in sooth been mine,
Had not a brutal sepoy, shrill and keen,
Broken my dream with "Barah budge hain"!

Bombay, July 1872.

BOMBAY.

H. M.'s GUNBOAT NIMBLE will be hauled into dock to-day for repairs.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—We understand that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the course of next week.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. James Ingle has passed before the Civil and Military Examination Committee the prescribed examination in the Gujerathi language.

MANDVIE ROAD.—A correspondent draws the attention of the Health Department to the dirty state of the road leading from the wooden bridge, Carnac Bunder, to Satoo Street, Mandvie.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bapoo Khote Street concerning the death of one Ally Mahomed Bowla. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT.—Mr. C. D. Bentley, first Deputy Registrar, High Court, has obtained leave to England for fifteen months. Mr. Limjee N. Banajee has been appointed in his place, and assumed charge of the office yesterday.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN NATIVE SWEETMEAT.—The man named Satee Nursoo, who is supposed to have administered dhatura to Rajoo, woman, and her son, on the New Foras Road on Monday, was arrested by the police yesterday at the Byculla station.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.—A Mussulman named Cassum Wullee was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession, without lawful excuse, an instrument for house-breaking, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KHANDEISH.—We observe that sanction has been given by Government to advance money on credit to the poor cultivators of Khandeish. A sum of Rs. 2,632 has been sanctioned for the talookas of Dhoolia and Sindhkher, and the cultivators are coming in crowds to the cutcherry of the Mamlutdar to avail themselves of the offered help.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo shroff named Luckmidas Tribovandas was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Toolseydas Morarjee, muccadum in the firm of Gopalrao Myrall. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees, and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 75.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hoossein Meeya Esac and Shaik Ally Esac were placed at the bar—the first charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of one Laljee Ludha; and the second with fraudulently receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

March	Habt Acht	Gung'l.
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Quad	Les Pompiers de France	Riviere.
Sel (Op)	Zampa	Herold.
Valse	The Duchesse	Farmer.
Galop	Min tfur	Lamotte.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE COAL CONTRACTOR DISMISSED.—Dorabjee Pallonjee, landing contractor in the employ of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., was again placed before the Senior Magistrate on Thursday, and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of coals. As it was intimated that the prosecution did not intend to proceed further with the case, the magistrate dismissed the charge.

KAIRA.—We learn from Kaira that at the recent Criminal Sessions held at Kaira by Mr. F. Melvill, six coolies were convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of two Bania brothers a few months ago. Two of the prisoners were acquitted. There are now altogether eleven men under sentence of death for murder in Kaira, subject to the confirmation by the High Court at Bombay. Of all the collectorates in the Bombay presidency Kaira abounds in crimes of the deepest dye.

CHOLERA.—Two boatmen named Keshao Gama and Sheik Hoossein were attacked with cholera on Wednesday, and the former died at 4 P.M. on Thursday, and the latter at 6 A.M. yesterday at the Custom House Bunder. Another native died of the epidemic yesterday at Narulwady after a few hours' illness. Three other cases occurred about the same locality the same day, and cholera mixture was administered to them by the police authorities.

THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—The *Suryadaya* states that there are about 198 native states in the Kattywar Province, but that the karbharees of almost all of them are tyrannical, cruel, illiterate, and ignorant of the first principles of good administration. Most of the important posts in this province are said to be monopolized by Nagars, a "cruel, crafty, and vindictive race, who commit all sorts of oppression and injustice. Redress is almost impossible to be procured."

DACOITY IN KATTYWAR.—We are informed that about two hundred of the dacoits, who were lately plundering and committing depredations in Kattywar, especially in the Joonaghur state, have been captured, at the great risk of his life, by Khan Bahadur Syed Ulvy, Superintendent of the Federal Sebundy, who displayed great presence of mind and courage. This official has received from time to time several marks of honour from Government for the valuable services rendered by him.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JULY.

(Appeal before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1-69—C. Tyabjee—Narron Juggonnath v. Bai Jussada widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. Part heard.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai widow v. Manockbai widow—C. Tyebjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.

106-71—Khunderao Morojee—Chogalall Nundlal v. Bhadurmull Koondunmull and another—C. Tyabjee.

224-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Currimbhoy v. Hajee Ebrahim—No appearance.

230-71—Mody—Merwanjee Shapurjee v. Sorabjee Hormusjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

241-71—Thacker and Chalk—Megjee Premjee and others v. Marwaree Tullockchund—No appearance.

246-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanundass v. Cursetjee Jehangeer—No appearance.

234-71—Thacker and Chalk—Huthusing Maneckchund v. Hujarimul Mugniram and others—Khunderao Morojee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Sydney, &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. Walton as a passenger.

THE S. S. ARETUSA, Captain R. Inchiostri, arrived yesterday from Trieste, Port Said, and Aden with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Lowantham, and Mr. Bion.

THE SHIP CHINA, 1,017 tons, Captain Robert Massman, arrived yesterday from Shields (March 9th) with a cargo of 1,502½ tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

WRECK OF THE GREAT AUSTRALIA.—We have scarcely heard of the loss of the Australia, outward-bound, when we learn that the Great Australia, which left this port about the 10th instant with a cargo of rice, is a total wreck upon the Krishna Shoal. We have not yet full particulars, but we believe that during a gale of wind the ship struck once and got into deep water again; but striking a second time parted in the middle. The officers and crew, together with the captain's wife and child, took to the boats, and were fortunately picked up by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, from Calcutta, at five o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th instant, and arrived here later in the day. The poor people are in a most distressed state, having been three days in the boats.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY—AUGUST.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
4 30 m	3 1	Saturday 27	10 22 m	2 7
4 30 a	4 0		11 8 a	4 6
5 38 m	2 8	Sunday 28	11 27 m	1 7
5 20 a	3 1·4		......	
6 58 m	2 7	Monday 29	0 7 m	4 4
6 17 a	2 3		0 43 a	0 10
7 15 m	[illegible]	Tuesday 30	1 8 m	[illegible]
7 28 a	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
8 20 m	3 8	Wednesday 31	2 10 m	3 7
8 35 a	1 9		3 13 a	0 11
10 11 m	4 5	Thursday 1	3 5 m	4 11
9 33 a	2 0		4 9 a	1 4
10 50 m	5 0	Friday 2	3 54 m	5 5
10 18 a	2 5		4 52 a	1 10

Moon—Last Quarter, 27th, 0h. 9m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—28TH JULY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 282 (Verses 1, 3, 5) and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—I will lift up mine eyes.
Hymns 150 and 11.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Litany, Ante-Communion Office, and Sermon. Hymns 150 and 157.
6 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 290, 329, and 332.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 150 and 180.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 11, 181 and 288.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymn 184 and 179.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 309, 303, and 298.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A. M.—Morning Service—Psalm 20. Hymns 203 and 13.
6 P. M.—Evening Service—Psalm 95. Hymns 149. Sanctus III.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Paraphrase 23 (Tune, Colchester—No. 76.)
Paraphrase 41, (Tune, St. Gregory—No. 145.)
Hymn 27, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)
Anthem—"Thou wilt keep Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 150, (Tune, Warwick—No. 171.)
Paraphrase 39, (Tune, Gloucester—No. 93.)
Hymn 107, (Tune, Hollingside—No. 30.)
Anthem—"Thine, O Lord, is the Greatness."
Collections for the poor.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6-15 P.M.—At house No. 30, next to District Benevolent Asylum, opposite Treacher and Company's premises, west side, Byculla.

HARBOUR AND PAREL.

Divine Service on board H. M. S. Auckland, Bombay Harbour, 11 A.M.
Divine Service in the Reading Room, Parell, 6 P.M., Madras time.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ELLORA, 1,757 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and following cargo:—144 bales cotton, and 158 bales wool for Liverpool; 440 bales cotton for Venice; 140 bales cotton for Havre; 100 bales cotton for Trieste; 5 bales cotton, 2,997 cwts. coffee, 198 cwts. elephant teeth, 45¾ cwts. gum for London; and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Blees, Mr. W. Wheeler, Mr. S. E. Rita, and Mr. Lawrence.

THE WRECK OF THE ENGLAND.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain F. W. Harvey, of the ship Altcar, assembled yesterday afternoon in the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship England, on Saturday, the 6th inst., off Alibaug.

Mr. Hearn, Solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government; Mr. Manisty, of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of the master of the ship.

Ormand Chinham Thomas, sworn, examined by Mr. Hearn—I was the master of the ship England of Liverpool. This is the ship's register. She was built at Quebec in 1870, and was 1,816 tons. I don't produce the ship's log. It was lost or looted. I put in my certificate No. 11,677, dated 18th January 1855, granted by the Board of Trade, London. I have received copy of the report on which this investigation was ordered. We were bound from Cardiff to Bombay. We left the former place on the 5th April last with a cargo of coal. Every thing went right throughout the voyage, until the ship grounded. My last observation was at noon on the 5th July. The latitude 17·56. We were not then in soundings. We got soundings three hours afterwards. They were 5½ fathoms with slight variations till we got near the land. The longitude by dead reckoning was 70·40. I filled the position of the ship on the chart daily till the morning of the 6th, at daylight, the weather was thick and hazy. I got soundings that morning at 16 fathoms mud. We were making east-north-east true course from the preceding noon up to 7 A.M. on the 6th instant. I then took in the top gallant sails and hove to under the top sails and fore sails. I remained hove-to till 9 30 that morning. I then steered the same course east and by north. I got soundings 14 fathoms mud. I had a man aloft at the mast head, and a man at the forecastle. About twenty minutes or half an hour after we filled in the ship, an island was reported from the mast-head. The weather was clear enough to see 7 or 8 miles at this time. Shortly after the report was made I saw the island myself. I took the island to be Kennery. I saw no broken water whatever at that time. I took soundings again with the deep sea lead, and got 11 fathoms mud. I continued on the same course. The island bore east and by south nearly ahead. Shortly after this a tower was reported from the mast-head as being on the north end of the island. I saw it myself quite distinctly. I took it to be Kennery light house. I then hauled up north-east and by north for the light-ship. At this time I ordered the boatswain into the chains. He reported 8 fathoms and 7 fathoms. After keeping on this course for an hour and a half, a light-ship was reported by the second mate right ahead, bearing north-east from us. The weather was coming on very thick and hazy, and every thing was obscured, land and all. For nearly two hours we could scarcely make out anything. We still continued on the same course, going about 6½ knots. At the end of that time the weather cleared up a little, and I made out a fort on the port bow, and heard a gun fired. The fort appeared to be three or four miles distant. The lead was going all the time, and we did not get less than 7 fathoms. I did not allow for the tide in the soundings. I know the rise and fall of the spring tide to be 12 feet. I felt positive when I heard the gun fired from the fort that it was Colaba. As I was not aware there were any other guns within fifty miles up or down the coast, I thought it was to warn me off the Thull Shoal—so I hauled up a little more to the northward. I saw a little broken water under my lee at this time, which I took to be the Thull Shoal. I kept the lead going all the time. The soundings were 6 fathoms. The leadsman had been shifted at this time. I think the man at the lead at this time was Burns. In about ten minutes, finding the water deepened, I hauled up again for the light-ship. I think I got 7 fathoms when the water deepened. It was then a little past noon. It was high water. The weather was still thick and hazy. I saw no light-ship. I saw nothing but water ahead of me. I saw two life boats coming towards us. They came alongside and the men in them told me I was going into Alibaug. Either before or at the moment they came alongside, the ship struck. Just before she struck we had 5 fathoms. She then struck immediately. The ship was drawing nearly 22 feet. She just struck and then stopped. She stuck fast and remained in that position. Just before that I saw a cocoanut tree standing by itself, which confirmed me in my opinion that it was Colaba, for I thought I remembered it. I could not see Colaba light-house. The weather was too thick. According to my recollection the tree which I saw was three miles off. When the ship struck I went ashore in the life boat, after letting go the anchor and furling the sails. It was no use making any attempt to get the ship off, for it was top of high water, and the tide was falling fast. I went ashore and sent off a lifeboat to my agents for a tug, and went on board again immediately. I was not more than an hour and a half away. I did not send out a kedge when the ship struck, as it would have been of no use. When I got back to the ship I gave orders to rig gear to take out cargo that I might lighten her, hoping to get her off.

The Court then adjourned till Monday next at 11 A.M.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, in liquidation, was held yesterday at the Bank's Office, to receive the liquidators' report and accounts up to 30th June last, and to decide how the remaining assets of the Bank shall be dealt with. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair.

Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, manager to the liquidators, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the proceedings of the last general meeting of shareholders were confirmed. A Gujeratee translation of the report was read to the meeting. The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and seconded by Mr. Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas, "That the report of the liquidators, now read, and the statement of accounts prepared to 30th June 1872, be adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Damodhur Heerjee, and seconded by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, "That such of the remaining recoverable assets of the Bank as the liquidators may think fit be submitted to sale by public auction, in one or more lots, and sold to the highest bidder, provided his bid does not fall short of 50 per cent. of the amount estimated by the liquidators as recoverable on account of those assets,—the sale to be effected upon such agreement as the liquidators and their solicitors may think it advisable to make with the purchaser."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" FOOTBALL MATCH.

THE representatives of England, Scotland, and Ireland met under the big tree on the Esplanade, near to the Bandstand, last night, to resume the undecided game of Tuesday last. By a little before six o'clock there was a good muster of "noble Britons," and after stripping and girding on their sashes, England wearing red, and Scotland and Ireland yellow, as before, they took to the field. Scotland kicked off from the upper (Colaba) end with the wind in their favour, but England appeared to have the best of the first part of the game, which was rather slow, the players not having warmed to their work. England obtained a "try," but failed to get the ball over the goal. At half time ends were changed, and now the game became exciting, for each side was trying its utmost to obtain the victory. From the play in the previous part of the game England's chance seemed great, but Scotland was now playing better, and with the stubbornness characteristic of "Scotia's sons" they defied the English host. Some splendid play was shown on each side, especially towards the end of the game, but neither side was able to obtain a goal before the time was called, so that "the battle" again ended in a draw. We hope to give a full account of the contest in our next. The number of gharries present was very large, and of spectators there were more than on any previous occasion, and the interest they manifested in the game was truly wonderful. Really the good people of Bombay should feel deeply indebted to the Bombay Football Club for giving them so much excitement at this dull time of the year. We believe that it is intended to have the match "out" on either Tuesday or Friday next.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

THE first meeting for the season of the Bombay Gun Club came off at Colaba on Thursday afternoon, when several members attended. Notwithstanding there was a good breeze, the weather was damp and heavy, which caused the smoke to hang and in many instances those shooting were prevented from using their second barrel in consequence. As the number who attended was not sufficient to shoot sides, or make a match, sweepstakes were got up, the distance being 26 yards. The first bird was trapped shortly before five o'clock, and Captain Graham, R. A., who opened the ball, brought down his bird in good style, as did those who followed him. The birds generally were good, and the shooting very fair. When seven birds each had been trapped it was found that Captain Graham had won, having killed all his birds, while Captain French, and Messrs. Baker and Fraser Hore had shot up. The two next sweeps were won by Captain French. Baker shot exceedingly well, although very unfortunately. Those who so strongly object to pigeon shooting should have been present at the shooting; and they would have seen that a trapped pigeon has a very fair chance of his life, indeed, most of the "no birds" got away unhurt; in fact, there was nothing that could be called cruelty, and if a pigeon had the choice he would certainly prefer being shot at if he was a sensible bird, to being consigned to a Portuguese cook. Birds to be of any use for pigeon shooting must be shot soon after they are caught, so that the argument of "cruel confinement," urged by some people, carries no weight.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday. Nothing has yet been finally decided as to the matches with Poona and Guzerat.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FROM the weather report of the Rutnagherry Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June, we see that owing to a favorable fall of rain, transplanting operations have commenced in a few villages. The crops were in a pretty good state. The district was reported to be healthy, with the exception of one or two talookas, where small-pox slightly prevailed.

BANGALORE RACES—1872.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 23RD JULY.

THE ARABIAN STAKES.—A purse of Rs. 500, presented by Mr. Alli Abdullah, for all Arabs that have been sold by him since March 1871. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Horses that have not started before the day of the race allowed 10 lbs. Winners during the meeting, once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. R. C. and a distance. With a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. The donor of the purse will not run or have an interest in a horse in the race.

		st. lbs.		
Col Snow's	b a h Lorraine	9 3	Hastings	1
Mr. Covey's	br a c Marquis	7 13		2
Major Lindsay's	b a gal Chieftain	8 11		3
Merry Confederates'	c a h Melbourne	8 4		4

Marquis made the running with Glenshaw. Chieftain came up at the mile to Marquis, but was outpaced, and Lorraine won a splendidly run race from Marquis by half a neck.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—A handicap for all horses, Rs. 400 from the fund. 2 miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	br aus g Passover	9 5		W. O.

A MATCH.—Rs. 1,000. 1 Mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b aus g Putney	9 3		1
Mr. Pilgrim's	c aus m Vo'o	9 3	Cousens	2

Putney got a good start, kept it, and won as he liked.

SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 250 from the fund. All horses. 1 mile. Winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above selling price to go to the fund. Price Rs. 300. Weight for Arabs 7st 7lbs., 4 lbs. added for every Rs. 100 value up to Rs. 1,000. Entrance Rs. 30.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Maitland's	bl aus g Driver	9 12	Hastings	1
Mr. Sartin's	b aus m Sally	10 6		2
Mr. Symon's	r w g Will o' Wisp	10 10		3
Capt. Phillip's	g a g Bluewater	8 9		4
Mr. Walker's	b aus g Timbertop	11 4	Owner	5

Sally led at her best pace, but Driver, who was fortunately in a kindly mood on this occasion, took up the running three-quarter mile from home and won as he liked.

A FREE HANDICAP.—For all Plater Arabs, which have run or declared to start during the meeting and not won. 1½ miles. Rs. 400, Rs. 50 for a start.

		st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	9 6	W. Brewtey	1
Mr. Ali Asker's	g a h Hadjee	8 4	Tingey	2
Capt. Local's	b a h Brilliant	8 13	Cousens	3
Capt. Phillips	b a h Khyser	8 4	Hackney	4

Silvertail led, when the running was taken up by Hadjee and Brilliant, but the game old horse, thanks to Brewtey's superior riding and his knowledge of the horse, came at the distance and won easily.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.—For all Galloways R. C. and distance. Rs. 300 from the fund. Weight for age and class.

		st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	b a h Chieftain	7 4		1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	c a g Mameluke	8 2	W. Brewtey	2

Chieftain took the lead. Mameluke caught him, but, having waiting orders, drew back. The other went away, was never caught, and won easily by four or five lengths.

LADIES' PURSE.—For all *bona fide* ladies' horses. ½ mile. Two prizes—one for the first Colonial and one for the first Arab horse past the post. Arabs 10st. Colonial horses 12st. G. R.

		st. lbs.		
Miss Cooke's	b a g Mameluke	10 0		1
Mrs. Molesworth's	g a h Snowdrop	10 0	Mr. Porter	2
Mrs. MacDonell's	b a h Muskeen	10 0	Mr. Sartin	3
Mrs. Beresford's	g a h Diamond	10 0	Maj. Beresford	4

Mameluke won as he liked all the way. This of course was another galloway.

LADY STUDENTS AT ZURICH.—The University of Zurich has, as is well known, led the way in the attempt to solve the problem of female university education. From a letter printed in the *National Gazette* from Zurich, we observe that at present out of some 400 students at the university there are eightly ladies in attendance, most of them students of medicine. A large proportion of these ladies belong to Russia, where the movement in favour of female education has taken very distinct shape, though they have not been able yet to establish a medical college of their own. It would seem from the remarks of the writer of the letter that the lady students are hardly much more in favour with their masculine companions at Zurich than they have been at the University of Edinburgh, although there have been none of the discreditable scenes at the former by which the latter has made itself notorious. The professors also are a good deal puzzled sometimes how to proceed, and some of them do not hesitate to speak openly in condemnation and discouragement of the lady medical students—remarks which are sure to be applauded by the chivalrous males. So that, although Zurich has practically solved the problem of female university education so far, it would appear that the subject has introduced there as well as in Edinburgh not a little discord, with also considerable perplexity and dissatisfaction.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting—extraordinary in more senses than one—of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Hornby Row, to consider the resolutions submitted by certain requisitionists for winding up the present company, and for the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new company to be formed. Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee, one of the directors, was called to the chair.

After proceeding to a certain stage, the proceedings took a boisterous turn. Most of the shareholders were up in their seats and advanced closer and closer, narrowing the distance between them and the chairman; several held consultations among themselves as to what was best for them to do; and while one shareholder, in his address to his brother shareholders, gravely related to them the story of the frogs who petitioned Jupiter for a king, another kept up a battery of ironical remarks against the proceedings of the directors of the company. A wag was not wanting on the scene, and he suggested that the proceedings, so far as they had gone, were informal and should be quashed on the ground that the chairman had no shoes at all, either on or near his feet.

Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the requisition addressed to the directors by certain shareholders. The requisition, among other things, states—"We, the undersigned shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 shares in the company, are of opinion that the company cannot work satisfactorily under its memorandum of association, which as at present constituted excludes many legitimate objects to which the capital of the company might be directed with advantage. We are, however, advised that the present memorandum cannot be legally altered, and that the only mode of accomplishing our views would be to formally wind up the present company and assign its business to a new company, which should be formed under a memorandum comprehending the desired objects. We beg to forward herewith a copy of the memorandum of association under which the new company is proposed to be formed. The past history of the working of the company has shown us that the company's surplus capital has been used with very little advantage. The interests of the shareholders therefore demand that their capital should now be utilized to the best advantage, and the new company provides many means consistent with the safety of the shareholders by which this end may be attained."

The Secretary also read a notice of motion given by Mr. S. Burjorjee, which will be found further on.

Secretary—If any body has any thing to say or any explanations to ask, now is the time.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy—Read the memorandum of association of the new company.

The secretary read the substance of the memorandum, stating that the objects of the new company were to construct canals, sidings to railways, tramways, wharves, docks, basins, piers and bunders, to quarry and sell stones and earth, to reclaim land from the sea, to level and improve land and buy stones and earth for the purpose. To erect and maintain warehouses, presses, saw-mills, cotton-mills, godowns, dwelling houses, sheds and other buildings; to land, lift, and store timber or other goods or live-stock; to purchase, build, or hire steam or other boats or locomotive or other engines for the purposes of the company. To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire lands or buildings for any of the purposes of the company; to lease, mortgage, or sell all or any portion of the property of the company for the time being, either moveable or immoveable. To amalgamate the company with any other joint-stock company or companies upon such terms and conditions as may be thought desirable. To invest the funds of the company on mortgage of moveable or immoveable property or by way of loans to any Press, Land, Spinning Company or Spinning and Weaving Company, and in Government Securities. The liability of the shareholders is limited. The capital of the company is thirty five lacs of rupees divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, subject to be increased in accordance with the regulations of the company and legislative provisions.

Chairman—Now I ask what the shareholders wish to do with the surplus capital of four lacs. If you wish, we will distribute it among us.

Mr. Motiram—What is the opinion of the directors?

Chairman—We won't give our opinion and take the responsibility. You may afterwards accuse us of having given you bad advice.

A shareholder—We will follow the advice of the directors.

Chairman—The directors have nothing to say. They leave everything to the shareholders to propose.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey—The directors propose to buy the company's shares up to a fixed price, and thus invest the surplus capital in them. If necessary we can sell them again.

Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—We have fixed the price at Rs. 850 per share, and we will buy shares at that rate with the surplus capital. In offering shares for sale, the shareholders will have preference to the directors. They may be afterwards resold, when necessary, with the permission of the shareholders but not at less than Rs. 1,000 per share.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—You must stick to the notice of business for this meeting. We have simply to consider the requisition sent in by certain shareholders. Now, I think it is scarcely necessary to form a new company. If you look to section 129, you will see that the directors of the company have the power, under that section, to undertake any work for the benefit of the shareholders.

Secretary—That means only to advance money on land and Government securities.

Mr. Cowasjee—Well, Sir, you want to get another company formed. The experiment is a dangerous one. You all recollect the story of the frogs who petitioned Jupiter to send them a king. (Laughter.) Jupiter sent them King Log, with whom the frogs were dissatisfied, as some of us are dissatisfied with the present company. (A laugh.) They petitioned again, when Jupiter in his wrath sent them King Stork. I trust that, by forming a new company, we do not transfer ourselves under the sovereignty of King Stork, for, you may recollect, he commenced devouring the frogs he was sent to rule. Therefore, I tell you to beware; you are not going to ruin the poor shareholders by forming such a new company.

Mr. Cassumbhoy—We have no power to do any thing under the present deed. We cannot utilise the surplus capital to the advantage of the shareholders.

Mr. Cowasjee—What may be the cost of forming the new company?

Mr. Cassumbhoy—About two rupees a share.

Mr. Cowasjee—If the directors want to form a new company, why don't they advertise and then sell the concern to come public men? What is the good of transferring the business to a new company. The prospects of the poor shareholders have been darkening day by day. What has been the good of transferring the management from Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.? Then the price of the shares was Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,300 per share; now it is Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. Then beware that, by the proposed measure, it does not go down to Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. What I wish to say is, take your steps in this matter with caution and circumspection, so that the poor shareholders may bless you for your pains.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee—His remarks are sensible enough so far.

Mr. Motiram—It is the wish of some shareholders that the money should be distributed.

Mr. Cassumbhoy—The directors think it would be better to buy shares at Rs. 850 each, and keep them in reserve to meet any emergency which may arise.

Mr. Itchachund Jugjeevun—Gentlemen, why do you bother your heads for nothing? I assure you the directors have the welfare of the shareholders at heart. Don't you see they seek to benefit us only? (Laughter.)

A shareholder—Then seal your faith to the directors. (A laugh.)

Mr. Itchachund—O yes, ever since 1865 I have reposed my entire faith in the directors of joint-stock companies. (Laughter.) What a pity—the directors seek the benefit of the shareholders here; and we shareholders are obtuse enough not to see our advantage. (Renewed laughter.)

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, "That the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

After hands had been shown for the proposition, the secretary asked if any shareholder was for voting against it.

Mr. Itchachund—Don't trouble yourself. Who dare oppose the directors? (Laughter.) There is nobody to vote against their proposition.

It was next proposed by Mr. Bhasker Manik, and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Manik. "That the liquidator, hereafter to be appointed, be and he is hereby authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to 'The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' a Joint Stock Company having a capital of Rupees thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid up share in the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of 'The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited' taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited."

Mr. Motiram—The articles of association must be

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placed in the company's office for the inspection of the shareholders. They must see what the articles are, so that they may not be duped as the shareholders of the Frere Land Company were. What will you pay the liquidator?

Mr. Itchachund—Well, we must pay our liquidator handsomely, but don't give him more than, say, Rs. 5,000. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cassumbhoy—The liquidator will receive about Rs. 500 for his trouble. He cannot be appointed at this meeting.

Mr. Motiram—What will be the total cost of the winding-up?

Mr. Cassumbhoy—About Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Motiram—Why so much?

Mr. Itchachund—Rather say why so little! (Laughter.)

Mr. Jehangir—That will include the remuneration of the liquidator. We must pay him Rs. 500 to do the work.

Mr. Itchachund—Pay him up to Rs. 5,000, but no more! (A laugh.) Why, we sit here as a company and we must act liberally. (Laughter.)

The resolution proposed by Mr. Bhasker Manik was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Cassumbhoy—Now, what do you say about the surplus capital? Shall we buy shares or distribute it?

Several of the shareholders rose up in a body, protesting against a distribution, which, they said, would ruin them by depreciating the value of the shares. The talk was uproarious.

Chairman—Well then distribute the money.

Mr. Dhurumsey—Distribute Rs. 200 per share, reserving the balance.

Several shareholders again protested against any distribution. An uproar was again the result.

Mr. Jehangir—You can't do any other business to-day except what is in the notice. You have only to pass or reject the resolutions, of which notice has been given in the requisition.

Mr. S. Burjorjee here brought forward the resolution of which he had given notice, and which is as follows:—That the Directors of the new Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be empowered by the memorandum of association of the company to invest the funds of the company in the shares of the company, and for such purpose to purchase, or take, or pledge, or mortgage and accept transfers of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable. That the directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be authorized by the articles of association of the company to pay such commission or remuneration as they may think proper to any person or persons as may influence business to the company.

Chairman—I have 150 shares of my own, but there are also 200 other shares in my name, which were mortgaged by Premchund Roychund. I frankly tell you that I must sell the 200 shares to the company.

Mr. Itchachund—No; you cannot sell these 200 shares to this company. You got them at Rs. 700 each, and you want to burden the company with them at Rs. 850 each. Wah! Wah!

Chairman (in a passion)—Then distribute Rs. 200 to each shareholder.

Mr. Dinsha Eduljee—What, do you want to ruin us?

Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Let the directors purchase shares at Rs. 850 each out of the surplus. If shareholders have any more shares to sell, let them bring them to me and I will pay for them at the same rate,—for any number of shares that are offered to me within ten days.

Several shareholders expressed thanks to Mr. Dhurumsey for his generous offer to purchase their shares.

Mr. Motiram protested against the directors investing the whole sum of four lacs in shares. Some money should be reserved for emergencies.

Mr. Dhurumsey—I will buy only on condition that the directors buy the shares for the whole amount of four lacs.

Mr. S. Burjorjee then proposed his resolution, seconded by Mr. Vunmalee Shamjee.

It was proposed, as an amendment by Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Pranjeevundas Waghjee, "That only 330 shares at Rs. 850 each, making a total sum of Rs. 2,80,500, be bought by the directors; and that the balance be kept for improvements."

The amendment was rejected, and the proposition was declared carried.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee said thanks were due to Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy for his generous offer to purchase the company's shares at Rs. 850 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE dengue is said to be leaving Dacca, but to be spreading through all the neighbouring villages.

DENGUE AND CHOLERA IN BANKIPUR.—We hear that dengue has now reached Bankipur, Patna, and is rapidly spreading there. Cholera has also made its appearance in Bankipur.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA OPERA COMPANY.—In order that there may be no misapprehension as to the terms on which any Opera Company brought to Calcutta next cold season by Signor Pompeii may come here, it is proposed to hold a meeting of all who take an interest in operatic matters in Calcutta to give those who wish to do so an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject. Friday next, the day after to-morrow, is proposed as the day; half past five P.M. as the time; and the Town Hall as the place of meeting.—*Englishman.*

VACANCIES IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Competition tempered by nomination appears to be the principle which is in future to be adopted in filling up vacancies in the Financial Department, for we are told that the Viceroy has nominated three candidates to compete with one another for a vacancy at present existing in the 6th class. The three nominees are Mr. H. Davis, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon; Mr. C. F. Needham, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Needham, Deputy Judge Advocate; and Babu Rogonath Rai, who stood at the head of the list in the last B.A. examinations at the Presidency College.—*Ibid.*

NEILGHERRY CURIOSITIES.

IN Government Orders of 19th July 1871 and 30th April last the Governor in Council approved certain proposals made by Mr. Breeks, the late Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, with reference to making a collection of the dresses, weapons, implements, &c., of the hill tribes, and of photographs of individuals and of their residences, ascertaining and recording all information relating to their past history or traditions, and present habits and ceremonies, collecting objects found in cairns, cromlechs, burrows &c., and obtaining drawings or photographs of all ancient sculptures on the hills. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner to enable him to meet the charges connected with his investigations and was subsequently supplemented by a similar advance of the same amount. The Governor in Council understands that considerable advance had been made in gathering materials for the collection and in the preparation of the report on which Mr. Breeks was engaged, when the Government was deprived of his highly valued services by his death from disease contracted, it is to be feared, mainly in the course of these inquiry.

His Excellency in Council is informed that Mrs. Breeks, who was constantly associated with her lamented husband in his researches, and is fully informed of his views on the subject of the report, is anxious to complete what he began. The Government readily avail themselves of Mrs. Breeks' proffered services, and request that she will take with her to England whatever she may require for the completion of the report in view to its being printed there under her direction. Mr. Arbuthnot, who will probably reach England before the report is ready for the press, has undertaken to give Mrs. Breeks any assistance she may require, and to ascertain and inform the Government of the cost of printing the photographs, the negatives of most of which were purchased by Mr. Breeks on account of Government. One hundred and fifty copies of the report should be printed. The Government will determine the number of copies of the photographs to be struck off on learning from Mr. Arbuthnot the cost of each copy. Of eight of the photographs, the negatives belong to Mr. Kenrick, and should be purchased from him, and of three others, Plates III., IV., and V., the negatives are with the Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts, by whom they will transferred to the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills. It is understood that three photographs are not well done, and should be taken over again. Mr. Cockerill will arrange for having this done by one of the professional photographers at Ootacamund. When the whole of the negatives are complete, the Commissioner will have them carefully packed and sent to the Government Office for transmission to Mrs. Breeks. The Governor in Council requests that Mrs. Breeks will retain 12 copies of the report and 12 sets of the photographs, which will be bound separately from the report, for her own use, and orders the remaining copies to be sent to the India Office. The Secretary of State will be requested to defray the cost of printing the report and photographs and all incidental charges.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE NOODLEDUM COBRA.

Now once upon a time it chanced that there was in one of the Noodledum Collectorates a certain Deputy Collector, whose soul was vexed within him owing to a cobra which hunted the compound of his cutcherry where he was in the habit of dispensing speedy justice to rich and poor alike. One happy day, a *deus ex machina* appeared in the shape of a snake charmer (by many supposed to be another Avator of the Deity), who caught the poisonous reptile—the Dragon which kept guards over the portals of Justice. The Deputy Collector in the plenitude of his gratitude at once addressed the Collector and recommended that in recognition of the said snake charmer's eminent merit, the munificent reward of 4 annas should be bestowed upon him. Now though the Noodledum Collectors are very great men, drawing enormous salaries—though they are entrusted with the collection of fabulous sums in the shape of revenue, and with the expenditure or control of lacs of rupees on works of one sort or another—the system of check has been carried to such a pitch of perfection in Noodledum, that it seems they are not allowed to spend even 4 annas, except in the regular way without the sanction of higher authority. The Collector in question however quite agreed with his subordinate in thinking that such merit should not go unrewarded, and he therefore wrote to the Board of Revenue at the town of Noodledum itself, and recommended that the reward of 4 annas should be sanctioned. The Board in due time (nothing in Noodledum is ever done in a hurry) replied that this sort of thing was not at all usual, but still in consideration of the high opinion they entertained of the good sense of the Collector, they would not in this particular instance refuse to sanction the charge *as a special case* which it must be very clearly understood was not to be considered a precedent. They added however that they presumed the snake, for catching which the reward had been recommended, had been destroyed. Now though snakes are, as we have before said, extremly numerous in Noodledum—though cobras are as is well known of the most venomous kind, and though the extermination of snakes was a point to which Government was directing attention, this little question would seem never to have struck the local authorities. Enquiries were however set on foot with the greatest expedition and prosecuted with the most untiring zeal and energy; the appalling fact was soon discovered that the said snake had *not* been destroyed at all, and the Collector most praiseworthily lost no time in communicating the entirely new fact he had discovered to the Noodledum Board of Revenue. We fancy the matter, having cost in time, paper and postage many times the amount of the reward it was proposed to bestow on the snake charmer, was then allowed to rest.—*Madras Times.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In the interesting report of Dr. Livingstone's discoveries derived from Mr. Stanley and published in *The Times* of the 3rd inst. are many inaccuracies, attributable, probably, to the haste of the narrator and the weak memory of his hearer; but as every thing coming from the adventurous traveller is likely to be read with credulous eagerness, it will be as well to direct attention to some statements which may be calculated to mislead. Dr. Livingstone claims to have established conclusively the fact that the rivers Chambezi and Zambezi, which he says were confounded by the Portuguese, are totally different; but the truth is that this was ascertained 80 years ago by Dr. Lacerda, who called the former river the New Zambezi, to distinguish it from the river of Tete. A summary account of Lacerda's expedition was published here in 1852, and was not wholly unknown to Dr. Livingstone, for he has made some captious observations on the map which represented the river in question as running into the Luapula. But, more singular still, it was himself who made the mistake which he imputes to the Portuguese; for, in his letters, he tells us that he found the Chambezi "true to the character of the Zambesi" (*Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* XII, p. 176); and again, "we crossed the Chambezi, as the Zambezi is here called, in lat. 10 deg. 34 min." (*ibid.*, p. 182). It was pointed out to him long ago by a reviewer that Zumbezi is not a general geographical designation, but an epithet implying "plenty of meat," and probably applied only locally to the parts of a stream visited by game.

Again, it is worthy of remark that Lake Moero, said in his letter to have a length of 50, with a width of 60 miles, has now become "a little lake six miles long." This confirms the conjecture already expressed, that he saw the country in a state of unusual flood, and that his lakes are the fens and marshes of the Portuguese.

With respect to the water which he calls Lake Tanganyika, he informs us that "the lower part of it resembles the shape of Italy." By this he means that it turns to the south-east, but he does not distinctly say that he has seen its south-eastern extremity. Now, all the information collected from natives during nearly three centuries, from Lopes down to Erhardt, assures us that Nyanza and Nyanja (the Tanganyika and Nyassa of Dr. Livingstone) are one and the same lake.

Finally, Dr. Livingstone tells us that he traced the great river Lualaba running N., then W., then S. It is, he says, identical with the Chambezi, which is the Nile. Consequently, the Nile runs to the N., W., and S., where Dr. Livingstone leaves it. This cannot be the Nile of Speke or Baker, or the Nile of Egypt. It is to be hoped that some of those who exult in these discoveries will have the goodness to explain them.

W. D. COOLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Will any of your readers inform me if they have received any letters from Dr. Livingstone? It is curious if Mr. Stanley was with him some time, he did not write to some.—Yours truly, J. E. GRAY.

British Museum, July 4.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BERMONDSEY.

A SHOCKING crime was committed in Bermondsey on Sunday morning. A man named William Edward Taylor, aged thirty nine, a wholesale dealer in old iron in Webb-street, Grange-road, Bermondsey, next door to the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, has been for some years living with his wife's sister, a widow named Hebden, his wife having left him on account of the bad treatment she received from him, for which he had suffered imprisonment. On Thursday, the 27th ult., Taylor ran out into the street drunk, with a table knife in his hand, and told a policeman that he had murdered his wife, but it turned out that the woman had not been stabbed, though she had been rendered insensible by a blow on the head. Taylor was taken before the Southwark police-magistrate on Friday, and fined five shillings for being drunk. On Friday evening he was sober, and the woman induced him to remain at home with her and the five children. On Saturday Taylor drank three half-pints of rum, and became furious. At one o'clock on Sunday morning the noise of blows was heard proceeding from his house, followed by the screams of a boy. In a few minutes the cries ceased, and Taylor ran out of the house with his throat cut in a frightful manner. The police then went into the house, and found the woman Hebden lying in bed insensible, and dreadfully injured, and her daughter by Taylor, a girl named Frances, aged five years, lying at the foot of the bed dead, her skull having been beaten in. Taylor's son, Samuel, aged thirteen, was lying in a corner of the room with his skull fractured, and severely injured about the head. The woman Hebden died in about twenty minutes. The weapon which the murderer had used was an iron bolt ten inches in length, and he had cut his own throat with a clasp knife. In an upstairs room the police discovered three boys, sons of Taylor, one of them a lad of sixteen. He said that on hearing the noise he had locked himself and his two brothers up in the room. Taylor was removed to Guy's Hospital, where a few hours after his admission a frightful scene occurred. He suddenly jumped out of bed, evaded the constable and the nurse who were in charge of him, rushed into another ward, seized the tongs and menaced the nurse, who escaped by springing from the second-floor window to the ground, fortunately without being injured. Taylor then dashed about the ward and the corridors, and wrote in blood on the wall, "Poison me. Kill me. Let me die. Put me out of my misery." He ultimately ran to a window on the first floor and jumped out of it into the grounds beneath. The window, however, was only six feet from the ground and he was not injured by his leap. His recovery from the wounds he has inflicted upon himself is, however, considered hopeless, but it is considered possible that his son may survive, although he is still in a precarious condition. The evidence given at the inquest on the murdered woman and child showed that Taylor was much given to drink, and that when under its influence he was very violent. The iron bolt with which the murders were committed he had carried about with him for some time to protect himself from some men whom he said wanted to kill him. His son, James Taylor, aged sixteen, said he had never heard his father threaten to murder Mrs. Hebden, but he was very much given to drink. He had been very strange in his manner for some days before the murder.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ELLENBOROUGH was once strangely posed by a witness, a labouring bricklayer, who came to be sworn, "Really, witness," said the Lord Chief Justice, "When you have to appear before the Court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your Lordship comes to that, I'm every bit as well dressed as your Lordship." "How do you mean?" said his lordship, angrily. "Why, faith," said the labourer, "you've come here in your working clothes, and I'm come in mine."

INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY.

(*Spectator.*)

THE general affect of an extensive display of heterogeneous jewellery is displeasing and fatiguing to the eye. The hardness and the glitter come out too strongly, the sense of ornament is lost in that of profusion, and the unmeaningness which jewellery, as an object of art, generally has to contend against is increased. Pictures, which mean so much suffer by contiguity with their kind; jewels, which, save by association only, mean nothing but money and mechanism, are wearisome, in long lines of cases, arranged as they are in the International Exhibition, in most commonplace order, without any attempt at the distinction, which might have been so easily established, between those which boast historical interest and those which have, merely commercial value. The long, narrow, dull "Court," and the heavy monotonous cases, as ungraceful as the reading-stands of a public news-room, which they resemble, especially when people want to elbow other people away from "the Princess's" necklaces, as if the latest edition of the *Times* were in question, is as unprepossessing a field for the display as could be imagined, and it is difficult to understand why the pretty things are set forth with such uncongenial grimness. It is still more difficult to understand why a prominent place at the beginning of the collection has been assigned to imitation jewellery, which, of all mock things, is most wanting in *raison d'etre*, because it possesses neither the real value nor the potential associative importance of the gems which represent the wresting by human toil and patience from the bosom of the earth of her hidden treasure, slow formed in Natures laboratory during countless ages. Of course it is fitting that in a display of modern industry, mock jewellery and imitation gold, which are so extensively used in an age whose children ought to know better than to use them, should find a place; but it need not be the first place, and it might be a place somewhat apart from antique treasures, from cases of foreign jewels which possess a national significance that never has attached itself to English adornments either of clothing or jewellers' work, and from the gifts, splendid and barbaric, of Indian Rajahs to the Princess of Wales. Being forced to see these things first, the visitor must acknowledge that they are wonderful of their kind; that the serpent rings, the huge lockets, the fetterlike bracelets, the massive waistclasps, the fantastic, ungraceful earrings, the thick clumsy wrist-buttons, the horsey and doggy breast-pins, are admirably gilded, and very like the real things, as they may be seen at the far end of the gallery, in the Birmingham cases. "Let us be massive, let us be big, let us be heavy!" seems to be the motto of modern design, especially in the great cheese-plate lockets, laden with straddling many-coloured monograms, of which there are hundreds of specimens in the Exhibition.

A case of ornaments which do not pretend to be anything but wrought iron and steel is one of the most attractive. Some of the designs are very quaint and pretty. One, in particular, is an arm, in plate armour, whirling on high a spiked ball, suspended by a chain, a miniature of a terrible mediæval weapon; another is a shield in dull metal, with two crossed battle-axes in bright steel. A pair of handcuffed hands, to be worn at the wrists, is truly hideous. Who will buy such an ornament except an undeveloped Jack Sheppard in the habit of "walking out" with Edgeworth Bess of the period? Some cut-glass *parures* are very pretty, and of surprising costliness. Who are the purchasers who buy glass necklaces, earrings, and bracelets, at £45 the set? Close by is a case of fine uncut gems, among them a specimen of the rare (and ugly) black coral, and one of the prettiest toys we have ever seen, a miniature model, in the most delicate materials, of a working lapidary's bench. What fairy-like tools, and what nearly impalpable dust of ground gems, wherewith to polish up bright prettinesses, with wear of precious eyesight! what a wonderful little mortar, scooped out of a pebble! A case of jewels, lent by Madame Jubinal, is like a little bit out of the Musee de Cluny, with its crucifixes of exquisite design and wonderfully delicate and intricate workmanship, its chains and chatelaines, its necklaces in which the most fragile flowers are imitated in enamel of a very hue and of everlasting durability, its earrings of such quaint fashion, that here is a Triton blowing his shell into my lady's ear, and there a dolphin tickling it with his tail; here the Burgundian lion swings from it, holding his shield in his golden paws, and there a crocodile arches beneath it his serrated back, in scales of cunning enamel, and grins with ghastly grinders of rubies in emeral jaws. Here are curious *étuis* of gold and silver, thick-set with jewels, painted porcelain thimbles, scent-bottles, rings, begemmed missal clasps, and dainty pins for the marvellous coifs of old times; ornaments infinitely rich and delicate, and in exact opposite to the taste of the present time, for they suggest an extraordinary expenditure of time and labour, and the least possible display of precious materials in point of space and weight. Here is a necklet of marguerites—"pansies for thoughts"—as we should call them, in such soft, blushing, purple enamel, with faint grey rims, and shaded golden centres, as no doubt did lie "so light, so light," that the fair neck round which it was clasped hundreds of years ago, after the artist-craftsman had fashioned it, at long cost of time and labour, hardly felt the pressure. But can we imagine the Welsh necklace, and the terrible, splendid, glittering badges given by the Cymri of 1863 to their Prince's bride, being anything but a burthen. They are very bright and very heavy and wonderfully made, and they cost a great deal of money, and they are in their proper place in a show; but a slender woman adorned with them would be painful to behold, and would remind one of no pleasanter historic heroine than poor Tarpeia. The Indian jewels are beautiful, their singular, eccentric forms, the individuality of each gem, the careless stringing of them, the sweeping fringe of emerald, the informal tangle of pearls, the aspect of natural wealth appropriate to their Eastern origin, all this has a poetical side quite wanting to the others. How common-place is the fine bouquet-holder given to the Princess by Maharaj Dhuleep Singh, with its costly formality and mechanical ingenuity, compared with the gifts of the Rajahs of Nabha and Kappoortulla, which might have been simply snatched up out of the earth, and stolen from the Peris under the sea by some obedient enslaved djinn, and laid in a tray at Nourmahal's feet, to be strung by her lazy dusky fingers. In strange and striking contrast, again, with these, are the specimens of Japanese jewellery, the exquisite, finished art of the Far East. Here is a necklace of globular crystals, precisely like soap-bubbles blown in the sunshine by a proficient. Here are bronze necklets and bracelets, series of minute medallions, whose designs are of inconceivable delicacy, accuracy, and beauty. Two-sworded men, sunflowers, dragons, flies, graceful storks, wonderful tiny birds with golden beaks and eyes of starry jewels, fans, not an inch in width, which would bear microscopic examination, flowers such as the Princess of Japanese fable may have pined away and died for, and the queerest bits of grotesque and satirical art mingled in beautiful profusion. The Chinese jewellery is minute, ingenious, and curious, but the colours are ill-assorted, the designs monotonous, and there is none of that free following of nature which makes Japanese art so delightful. The Kandyan and Ceylonese collections are interesting because they represent so much of the life of the people of those countries, and because they are of unchanged tradition; but they are not so beautiful or curious as the Moorish jewellery, or as many specimens of the ornaments worn by the Indian peasantry in remote districts of Hindostan, in the large and various collection lent by Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, which fills several cases, and occupies a distinguished position. Among these are quantities of bangles and strange head-tires, rough strings of pearls, and twisted ropes of golden wire, slender silver rings which remind one of the tinkling ankles of the dancing-girls, and sacred amulets graven in strange characters, many of incalculable age, almost effaced by centuries of transmission before they became the prey of the Feringhee spoiler. From Leon, Andalusia, and Gallicia come daintily carved pendent buttons, and the broad chased shoe-buckles of the dancer and the matador; wrought dagger-sheaths and hilts, silvery-toned, tinkling bells, carved crucifixes in ebony and silver, many amulets, and a broad, red-brown, irregular, crumpled, shiny chestnut, set in beautifully chased silver rims, with a quaint hinge,—a work of art which, doubtless, had a story in old times. The collections from the Northern countries are mostly cold and unsuggestive, except for the silver chains worn by the Bernese peasantry, and one pretty badge suspended to a leathern girdle, bearing, in silver, the image of a belled cow,—which calls up a picture of the Dalecarlian summer. The Austrian jewellery is all defective in colour, and the German is a mass of staring ugliness; mere bits of shining stone stuck into mere bits of shining metal. The Belgian case contains very fine, massive, and precise gold work, and a few of the pearl settings are remarkable; the collection is pleasant to the eye as a harmonious arrangement of colour, and a relief from the Venetian glass and beads in the vicinity. If half the quantity of Venetian work had been admitted, the effect would have been much better, and the real beauty of the bead manufacture more perceptible. As it is, the eye wearies of the profusion and the monotony. Mrs. Alfred Morrison lends some very beautiful specimens of Castellani's jewellery, a rare Spanish parure, an enamel Moorish necklace which ought to have been placed in a separate case, and a necklace of green jade, representing flint weapon-heads, which is equally injured by promiscuous surroundings. It is very provoking to find so tasteless a mingling of the shop and the bazaar, with the pretension and proclamation of an Art Exhibition.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 29TH JUNE, 1872.

THE tone of the market throughout the month has been generally flat, and prices show fully ⅛d. decline since our last report.

At the beginning of the month a rather sanguine feeling prevailed; a considerable business had been done in Manchester, which led the trade to buy freely in this market, and there was a general expectation of an advance in the price of American and all long stapled cotton in the autumn, owing to the very small supply available. This strong feeling lasted about a week longer, carrying Midding Uplands to 11¼d. on the spot, and Orleans to 11 13/16d., and some sales were made of August delivery of Orleans at 12d. per lb., and new crop, October-November shipment, was sold freely at 10½d. per lb. for Uplands, and 10¾d. for Orleans.

We began about this time to receive very favourable accounts of the growing crop in America, and shipments for October-November were pressed for sale. A tamer feeling came over the market, and it gradually relapsed into a very dull state, which lasted without intermission till the middle of this week. Spinners bought very sparingly, the export demand kept very poor, and there was hardly any speculation, so that the business doing was unusually small. Holders, however, have showed little anxiety to sell, and the extreme decline on American cotton from the highest point was only ⅜d. per lb., and a few sales took place of Uplands and Orleans on the basis of 11⅛d. and 11⅜d.; delivery contracts were done at 11⅛d. to 11⅜d. for August-September Orleans, and shipments at 10½d. to 10¼d. for October-November Uplands.

A stronger tone came over our market last Wednesday. An impression gained ground that stock-taking would show a decrease, and prices hardened ⅛d. on Wednesday and Thursday with a good healthy demand. The result of stock-taking was different from what was expected. An increase of 30,000 bales was shown, chiefly in East India, and whereas a decrease was generally looked for in long staples, on account of the large amount of forwarding from ships' side, there was a slight increase. The result was only what might have been expected from the Board of Trade figures, but it appeared to disappoint expectation here, and a dull tone has ensued, and the litte improvement gained the two preceding days is lost. We close flat at 11⅛d. to 11¼d. for Upland and Orleans on the spot, and 7d. for Fair Dhollerah.

In Manchester during the past month a very quiet tone has prevailed, and prices have declined, but still there has been no depression, and a fair demand has existed all the time, which has carried off the production without difficulty, and there has appeared, from time to time, a desire to place contracts on a large scale, which has only been checked by the dullness of our market. Altogether the position of Manchester has been sounder than could have been expected, judging from its depressed state during the spring months. Though the accounts from the East, and generally from foreign markets, are not very encouraging, yet merchants appear willing to operate with more confidence; and it is evident that no short time need be expected this year, and probably not any serious accumulation of stocks. At the same time the business doing is not satisfactory to producers. The margin between cotton and cloth is quite inadequate, and this becomes more apparent when it is recollected that an enormous rise has taken place in the price of coals, and generally in all articles used in a mill, so that the position of a spinner is worse than the margin indicates. There seems no prospect of any change for the better during the remainder of the year, and the hopes of the trade must centre on the next American crop.

The money market has again become easier than any one expected, and the bank rate was reduced during the month, first to 3½, and then to 3 per cent. A great influx of bullion has recently taken place, and at the moment there are no signs of a change. The movements of our money market have become so capricious of late that it is useless to predict its course. Much will depend upon our harvest prospects a month hence, and also upon the effect of the forthcoming French loan. We would only remark that the rate of interest in London is now much below the level of the Continent, and seems inconsistent generally with the high price of materials, and the great activity of trade. So the natural inference is that an era of higher rates cannot be very far distant.

The prospects of our market have changed somewhat for the worse since our last issue, owing to the highly favourable accounts reaching us from America about the growing cotton crop. The report of the Agricultural Bureau shows an increased acreage equal to 13 per cent., which is confirmed by private advices, and it is alleged that the appearance of the plant all through the country is excellent. We believe the crop generally got a late start, and a considerable portion of the seed did not germinate till after the middle of May, owing to drought, but genial showers that occurred in the second half of May brought up that portion, and though it will be later of maturing than the rest of the crop, we are informed that the fields now present everywhere a most promising appearance. As a natural consequence, very high estimates begin to be indulged in, and four millions is freely mentioned for next crop. We consider it entirely premature to form any such opinion at present. Two-thirds of the critical season have still to be passed, and we believe that any figure between 3¾ and 4¼ million of bales is possible, according to the remainder of the season. To guide opinion, we may remark, that the last crop in actual growth cannot have exceeded 2,890,000 bales, for there is good reason to believe that 100,000 to 200,000 bales were carried into it from the previous season, and therefore the entire growth of the previous year must have been 4½ millions, a difference that appears almost incredible. As the decrease of acreage was about 12½ per cent., while the deficiency of growth was nearly 40 per cent., it is evident that the difference of season was the main cause. We consider that 1870 was the best growing season known in our times, whereas last season was a very poor one, and therefore the average of the two crops may be taken as a fair guide to this one. This would give 3,650,000 bales as the probable figure, plus about 6 per cent additional acreage, say 3,850,000 of total growth, or 3¾ millions commercial crop, and therefore we conclude that it will need an extra good season throughout to give four millions.

The feature that attracts most attention at present is the remarkably large stock held in the ports, say 1,242,000 bales in Liverpool and London, against 793,000 bales last year, a result that appears almost incomprehensible when we remember the prodigious falling off in the American crop. Nothing can show more clearly the wonderful effect of high prices in hurrying forward supplies and economising consumption. The stocks in the leading Continental ports also show an increase of about 200,000 bales over last year, but there is the important set off of a deficit of 400,000 bales in cotton afloat, taking the latest telegraphic dates, and considerably less to be shipped from all the producing countries than after this time last year. The fact is we have drained our sources of supply far sooner than usual, and we have less to get for the next five months than in any year since the American war. Everything at present conspires to make our visible supply look as large as possible, spinners are holding far smaller stocks than last year, the producing countries are emptied, and the average weight of the bales is much less than last year.

The spinning capacity of the cotton in the world is undoubtedly far less than last year, and a great proportion of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption this year. We expect from this time forward a rapid and continuous decline in stock, and our supply of long stapled cotton must be extremely small during September, October and perhaps November. At the same time, it is evident that great economy will be practised, and no surplus stocks held by spinners so long as the growing crop in America looks so well, and little stimulus to speculation will apparently be given in the second half of this year, unless, unfortunately, some mishap befall the American crop. There must however, be a steady trade demand, and probably an increasing export demand as the year goes on, and it seems not at all unlikely that prices may exhibit comparatively little change for a considerable time to come. The present enormous difference between American and East Indian Cotton seems likely to continue throughout the autumn, for spinners show nearly as much reluctance as ever to consume the latter.

Some anxiety is now felt about our grain crops, owing to the long continuance of cold and wet weather. So wet a season as this has rarely been known, and not a dozen days of summer heat have been experienced this year. The green crops, however, are looking well, and these are now quite as important to this country as cereals, and there is still time to make fair crops of the latter if the autumn proves dry and warm. The weather will now be watched with great interest, for it will be a serious matter if a change for the better does not soon occur.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 4TH JULY, P.M.—Since stock-taking the market has been depressed in tone, and prices have declined fully ⅛d. per lb. Surats especially have been pressed for sale, and the value of the lower qualities is almost nominal. The better sorts of Machine Broach and Hingunghaut are saleable at 9¼d., and new Oomrawuttee of a good style at 8¼d. to 8½d.; but fair Dhollerah is scarcely saleable at 7¼d., and the middling fair qualities are offered freely at 7d. The latest transactions in arrivals are May-June shipment, new Dhollerah, via Cape, at 7⅞d., and August delivery, old Dhollerah, at 7¼d.

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Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses on other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
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BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
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DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants)—President of the Chamber of Commerce.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz.				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40					
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
				50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.

2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.

3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.

4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

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